POLICE REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1919

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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.

No. 9630-C. of 1920.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. L. ROBERTSON, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency, Poona;

To

A. MONTGOMERIE, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Acting Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE:
Poona, 9th August 1920.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency including Sind and the Railways for the year 1919 with the following accompaniments :—

Submission of the Report.

Statement A, Parts I and II.
Statement B, Parts I and II.
Statements C, D and E.

The Railway and Divisional Reports were received on the following dates :—

G. I. P. Railway	22nd March 1920.
M. & S. M. Railway	22nd March 1920.
B. B. & C. I. Railway	13th April 1920.
Southern Division	9th May 1920.
Central Division	26th May 1920.
Northern Division	3rd June 1920.
(Advance copy of statements only.)	
Advance copy of Sind Deputy Inspector-General's report with statements ..	7th June 1920.
Northern Division (Review) ..	12th June 1920.
Sind Commissioner's review.	

2. Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E., continued to be Inspector-General of Police up to 11th January 1919 when he proceeded on long leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., officiated as Inspector-General of Police from 12th January 1919 to 31st March 1919 when I assumed the charge and continued to be Inspector-General of Police to the end of the year.

Charge.

The Deputy Inspectors-General were :—

Criminal Investigation Department.	Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., from 1st January 1919 to 11th January 1919 and from 1st April 1919 to 31st December 1919. Mr. D. Healy from 12th January 1919 to 31st March 1919.
Northern Range	Mr. H. R. Hume from 1st January 1919 to 4th June 1919 and 20th December 1919 to 31st December 1919. Mr. P. A. Kelly from 5th June 1919 to 10th July 1919 and 6th December 1919 to 19th December 1919. Mr. R. M. Phillips from 11th July 1919 to 5th December 1919.

Southern Range	Mr. R. P. Lambert.
Sind	Mr. W. H. Luck from 1st January 1919 to 4th May 1919.
	Mr. D. G. Ommanney from 5th May 1919 to 25th May 1919.
	Mr. E. H. Ingle from 26th May 1919 to 31st December 1919.

Similar details regarding district charges will be found in the Divisional Commissioners' reports. The Commissioner, Northern Division, has commented on the changes in the personnel of district officers more particularly in regard to that of the Kaira district. He has stated: "* * * In Kaira, which is the most criminal district in the Division, no less than five different officers held charge of the District Superintendent of Police's office. Moreover, the Assistant Superintendent of Police's office there changed hands five times and the Deputy Superintendent of Police's post remained vacant for nearly four months."

It was unfortunate that so many changes had to be made in Kaira. Ill-health, the rush for leave after the armistice, and the consequential changes in appointments were the causes that led to the several postings.

Total reported crime—cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 126,334 against 109,867 in 1918—an increase of 16,467 cases under all classes. Taking Indian Penal Code and class VI cases separately, both cognizable and non-cognizable, there was an increase of 9,787 under the former and an increase of 6,680 under the latter, as compared with the figures of the previous year. Cognizable crime showed an increase of 8,609 and non-cognizable crime showed an increase of 7,858. The increase under cognizable cases was distributed throughout the Presidency, the Central Division contributing 2,696, the Railways 2,245, the Southern Division 1,466, Sind 1,338 and the Northern Division 864. As regards the non-cognizable crime, Sind, Central Division and Southern Division returned increases of 6,158, 2,591 and 747 respectively; on the other hand, the Northern Division showed a decline of 1,623 and the Railways of 15 cases respectively.

The total of cognizable and non-cognizable crime under all classes for the year under report and the preceding four years was —

1915 ..	114,260
1916 ..	117,862
1917 ..	112,308
1918 ..	109,867
1919 ..	126,334

The figure for the year under report was the highest during the quinquennium, while that for the year previous was the lowest.

Statement A—Part I—Police cognizable cases reported.

4. Reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and the four previous years was distributed as shown in the following table:—

Year.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Presidency Railways.	Total.
1915	6,321	8,190	4,524	11,505	1,614	32,154
1916	6,248	7,621	4,277	10,702	1,655	30,503
1917	5,848	9,341	4,495	10,060	1,545	31,289
1918	6,436	11,553	4,861	11,935	2,550	37,335
1919	6,987	13,893	5,984	13,011	4,753	44,628

The totals of all reported cognizable crime (classes I to VI) were :—

1915	..	34,447
1916	..	32,893
1917	..	33,668
1918	..	39,311
1919	..	47,069

It was pointed out in the report for the previous year that the figure of reported cognizable crime was greater than the figure for any one of the four preceding years. The figure for the year 1919 exceeded the return for 1918 by 7,758 cases and was larger than the record of any one of the ten preceding years. The record for 1919 exceeds any figure previously registered.

As compared with the figure for 1918, there was an increase of 7,293 cases under the Indian Penal Code and an increase of 465 under class VI. These increases are shared by all the divisions, Sind and Railways, as under :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
Northern Division ..	551	138	689
Central Division ..	2,340	123	2,463
Southern Division ..	1,123	108	1,231
Sind ..	1,076	40	1,116
Presidency Railways ..	2,203	56	2,259
	7,293	465	7,758

Turning to the districts and inviting attention to offences under Indian Penal Code, it is a remarkable fact that Kaira, which in many respects is the most lawless district in the Presidency, should return a decrease of 221 cases. Lawlessness, however, continues and special measures have been taken to combat it. The figures of the previous year were swollen by the crime recorded in connection with the Dharala outbreak of June-August 1918. Other districts recording decreases were Nawabshah (53) and Sind Railways (305). Elsewhere a larger amount of crime was recorded. The B. B. & C. I. Railway alone showed an increase of as many as 1,552 cases. Next the most marked increases were in Poona (700), the G. I. P. Railway (610), East Khandesh (581), Hyderabad (534), Thana (529), Nasik (466), Karachi (385) and Dharwar (312).

As regards class VI, nine districts have returned decreases and the others increases. The variations are not considerable except for the Thana District which shows an increase of 113 cases.

Reported serious crime.

5. The following comparative statement shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1919 and the preceding four years :—

Forms of crime.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
1. Murders	432	423	441	477	490
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	201	212	210	241	214
3. Dacoities	177	136	147	406	393
4. Robberies	628	552	548	689	817
5. Housebreaking with intent to commit an offence	8,402	8,239	8,928	10,675	11,957
6. Thefts (including cattle thefts) ..	14,505	13,788	13,777	17,295	21,692
7. Receiving stolen property	905	812	844	919	1,380
Total ..	25,250	24,162	24,895	30,702	36,943

The total figure for 1919 was the highest ever recorded. The number of housebreakings, of thefts, of cases of receiving stolen property and of robberies and dacoities taken together was larger than for any one of the four preceding years. The total figure of murders and attempts at murders though slightly smaller than the similar figure for 1918, was greater than that for 1915, 1916 or 1917.

The cases reported during 1919 shown in the above table were distributed between the Divisions, Sind and the Railways of the Presidency proper as under :—

Divisions.	Murders and attempts at murders and culpable homicides.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	Housebreaking with intent to commit an offfence.	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
Northern Division	141	102	127	2,257	2,381	141
Central Division	174	221	395	4,206	6,258	340
Southern Division	145	46	176	1,982	2,376	108
Sind	241	19	105	3,387	6,352	718
Presidency Railways	3	5	14	125	4,325	73
Total ..	704	393	817	11,957	21,692	1,380

The increase * in reported cognizable crime, the details of which are given in paragraph 4, would appear to be alarming. In considering the increase, however, the crime on Railways requires to be treated apart. The amount of crime registered on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and on the G. I. P. Railway has risen from 1,009 and 1,617 in 1918 to 2,567 and 2,268 in 1919. For the most part these figures do not represent a true increase. What they represent is a change in the method of registration. Under the system pursued up to 1919 a large quantity of crime was omitted from consideration. Under my orders the system has been altered and all true crime is now brought to registration. Deducting therefore the increase under Railways, the figure arrived at is 5,499, which taken by itself is sufficiently disquieting. Apart from murders which, being for the most part crimes of passion, no police action can effectively prevent, the increase under robberies (128) and burglaries (1,282) call for special notice. These are the kinds of crime that touch the life of the people most closely, and they are at the same time the kinds against which police preventive action, if properly directed, can be most successfully aimed. It must be admitted that the conditions of the year were conducive to widespread crime. Prices of all necessities of life continued to rise and in some districts there was acute shortage of foodstuffs. Discounting these conditions, however, the figures show a continuous rise in the forms of crime that prey most upon the people. The time has come when a determined effort must be made to reduce the depredations caused by these crimes. What has been done and what is proposed to be done with this object in view will be described later on in this report.

Certain districts ascribe the recorded increase to special causes. Thus in Ahmedabad the crimes perpetrated in the course of the riots in April 1919 and the shortage of cattle causing more than the usual amount of cattle thieving are mentioned. Nasik, Poona and Thana complain that the large number of vacancies deprived the public of the protection that the force is designed to afford, while the increase of population which followed the location of large bodies of troops in those and the Ahmednagar district, brought about an increase in crime. East Khandesh attributes the increase to the discontinuance of the hazri (roll-call) system; to the persistence of the people in travelling at night on lonely roads with valuables about them and to inroads of dacoits from neighbouring territories of His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

Incidence of cognizable and serious crime per 1,000 of the population. Government Resolution No. 8024, dated the 23rd September 1919, Judicial Department.

6. Government have directed that annual reports should include some statistics dealing with the incidence by districts per 1,000 of the population of cognizable crime generally and of the principal classes of serious crime and indicating how these figures compare with the available statistics of other provinces or of European countries. A statement showing the requisite information as regards the Presidency proper and Sind for the year under report is attached at the end of the report. I have endeavoured to secure criminal statistics of European countries but have failed to obtain any figures useful for exact comparison. As regards Indian provinces the returns for 1919 are not yet available. I am therefore compelled to show comparisons based upon the figures of 1918. I have also

confined attention to Indian Penal Code cognizable crime (classes I to V) because the figures of miscellaneous crime (class VI) show such large variations from province to province as to deprive collation of any significance.

The figures of incidence per 1,000 of the population of cognizable crime reported in 1918 under classes I to V in the Presidencies and Provinces in India are as follows :—

(1) Burma	·3·82
(2) Central Provinces	3·54
(3) United Provinces	2·48
(4) North-West Frontier Provinces ..	2·37
(5) Bombay	1·99
(6) Bengal	1·80
(7) Assam	1·73
(8) Punjab	1·65
(9) Madras	1·39
(10) Bihar and Orissa	1·26

These figures indicate that Burma is the most criminal and Bihar and Orissa the least criminal province. Bombay occupies a middle position, that of number 5 out of 10. Figures have also been worked out for important offences, such as murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and theft (inclusive of cattle theft). Throughout the tables Bombay remains in a central position, never rising above the third or sinking below the seventh number. Analysing the tables for dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft, the highest, the lowest and the Bombay figures per mille are as follows :—

	Dacoity.	Incidence.	Robbery.	Incidence.	Burglary.	Incidence.	Theft.	Incidence.
Highest ..	North-West Frontier Provinces.	·045	Burma..	·074	United Provinces.	1·28	Central Provinces.	1·93
Bombay ..		·021		·036		·57		·92
Lowest ..	Punjab ..	·003	Assam..	·004	Madras ..	·34	Punjab ..	·45

In regard to all those crimes, Bombay recorded in 1918 just about one-half per mille of the population as compared with the provinces where they were most rife, but the figures show that in Bombay there was at least twice as many as in the provinces where those crimes were least prevalent.

Taking all serious crime together the Central Provinces was the most criminal with an incidence of 3·10 per mille, and Bihar and Orissa the least criminal with an incidence of 1·10, while Bombay occupied a middle position with 1·63 per mille.

Turning now to the strength of the force available to deal with crime and putting aside the armed and mounted police whose ordinary duties are not concerned with crime investigation, the following shows the number of cognizable crime investigated in 1918 per policeman:—

(1) Madras	4·8
(2) Bengal	4·2
(3) Bihar and Orissa	4·2
(4) United Provinces	4·2
(5) Assam	3·9
(6) Burma	3·9
(7) Central Provinces	3·1
(8) Punjab	2·7
(9) Bombay	2·
(10) North-West Frontier Provinces ..	1·5

These figures would appear to indicate that in comparison with most provinces Bombay has a force of unarmed police larger than what suffices elsewhere, viewed from the standpoint of the amount of crime to be dealt with. In a recent* letter to Government I have proposed certain measures which, if approved, will have the effect of reducing the number of the constabulary engaged on crime work while improving their efficiency.

Similar statistics have been taken out for 1919 in respect of Sind and the various districts in the Presidency proper. It does not seem desirable to burden this report with a detailed analysis of the figures. A few facts may be stated. In regard to cognizable crime Sind records an incidence per 1,000 of the population (3·82) double that of the Presidency proper (1·92). In this respect Poona (3·62) is the most criminal district in the Presidency and Ratnagiri (0·44) the least criminal.

Turning to the strength of the force (unarmed) as compared with the population I find that taking the whole Presidency inclusive of Sind, there is one policeman for every 1,138 persons. If the armed police be included in the calculation, the figure is 727. From a report that I have received I find that in England and Wales in 1919 exclusive of the metropolitan area there was one policeman for every 642 persons.

Police congizable cases for disposal.

7. Inclusive of cases pending from previous year the total number of cases for disposal was as follows :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1918 ..	42,237	2,143	44,380
1919 ..	51,248	2,652	53,900

The number of cases in which the police refused investigation under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 3,240 against 3,110 in 1918 leaving 50,660 cases for investigation against 41,270 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 6·01 against 7 in 1918 and 6.71 in 1917. Except in respect of the large increase in the number of cases for disposal, these figures require no comment. The power to refuse investigation appears to have been used with proper discretion.

Excluded cases.

8. Number of cases excluded as false, or due to mistake of law or fact, was 9,469 as against 8,434 in 1918. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal again showed an improvement, the percentage being 17·57 in 1919, 19·0 in 1918, and 21·60 in 1917. Excepting Sind where the percentage has risen slightly, all the divisions and railways share this improvement, as will be seen from the following table :—

	Percentage of excluded cases to cases for disposal.	
	1918.	1919.
Northern Division ..	18·32	17·11
Central Division ..	20·27	18·52
Southern Division ..	24·01	22·30
Railways ..	7·95	4·18
Sind ..	18·56	19·44

In view of the increase in crime the improvement, though small, may be considered satisfactory, since the figures indicate some diminution of the tendency to spiteful revenge by false complaint to the police and perhaps a better knowledge of law on the part of the public.

Maliciously false cases.

9. Out of the excluded cases mentioned above, 1,784 cases were, classed as being maliciously false, against 1,496 in 1918 or an increase of 288 cases. The figures for the three previous years were as under :—

1915	1,508
1916	1,379
1917	1,393

* No 7427-C., dated 23rd June 1920.

The percentage of maliciously false cases to cases for disposal was:—

1915	3·8
1916	3·06
1917	3·63
1918	3·37
1919	3·31

With the increase in the total of crime for disposal, there was an increase in such cases numerically, but as will be seen, proportionately the number during the last two years of the quinquennium showed some decline.

Prosecutions in 374 cases were undertaken during the year, 146 ending in conviction, while 144 were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 20·96 against 24·79 in 1918. The percentages of convictions to the false cases tried during the last three years were:—

1917	54·58
1918	54·50
1919	63·5

There was a considerable drop in the percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number returned as 'maliciously false' when compared with the percentage in 1918. The decrease mainly occurred in the Northern Division where such percentage fell from 43·21 in 1918 to 28·63 in 1919. No explanation has been offered by local officers but in view of the results obtained as regards the convictions, namely, 62 per cent. out of the total cases tried against 54 per cent. in 1918 it is perhaps a reasonable inference that proper care was exercised in the selection of the cases to be sent up for trial.

Vexatious complaints.

10. The provision under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, under which compensation may be awarded by the magistracy to persons against whom maliciously false complaints have been laid was applied in 293 cases in the year against 215 cases in 1918. The total amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 8,479 against Rs. 6,173 in the previous year. Sind has again headed the list both as regards the number of cases (122) in which this provision of the law was used and the amount of compensation awarded (Rs. 4,524).

The proper view with regard to police cases was indicated in my report of the preceding year and has now been thus elaborated by the Commissioner, Southern Division:—

> "Now the section should not be available in most police cases if the police investigate the case thoroughly as under section 497 of the Police Manual they are specially warned to exclude such cases. If, however, they do send up such cases, which afterwards, prove to be frivolous or vexatious and if the Magistrate does not use section 250, it is open to the prosecuting police officer to ask the Magistrate to use it, and the District Superintendent of Police to inform the District Magistrate if it is not used. But a general remark that Magistrates will not use the section is valueless. The remedy lies in the hands of the police. I think the reduction in the use of the section should normally be regarded as showing that the police are investigating complaints with more care."

I am in complete agreement with the Commissioner, Southern Division, in this matter.

Pending cases.

11. Coincident with the increase in the number of cognizable cases for disposal there was an increase in pending cases from 6,453 to 7,244, a net increase of 791. Out of the total (7,244), 2,391 were pending with the police and 4,853 with the magistracy. The percentages of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last five years stand as under:—

1915	10·2
1916	11·53
1917	12·37
1918	14·54
1919	13·44

Although there was an increase of 791 cases during the year the percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal shows a decrease of 1·1. The pending cases were therefore proportionately fewer in 1919 than in 1918.

Commenting on cases pending with the magistracy the Deputy Inspector-General in Sind remarks :—

> "The marked increase of these cases with the magistracy as shown by the figures for the past five years seem to indicate that these officers are overworked. The delay in disposal of cases is not conducive to good results."

In so far as the police are concerned the figures indicate an increased degree of activity in attending promptly to cases.

True police cognizable cases disposed of.

12. Eliminating "excluded" and "pending" cases, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to a total of 36,939 cases an increase of 7,684 cases on the total for 1918. A detailed comparison of figures for the three years ending with the year under report shows :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1917	23,019	2,127	25,146
1918	27,579	1,676	29,255
1919	34,788	2,151	36,939

The increase of 7,684 cases on the total for 1918 was general and occurred mainly in the Central Division (2,574) and Presidency Railways (2,370). The contribution of the remaining divisions was Southern Division 1,100, Sind 921 and the Northern Division 719. An examination of the variations of crime under the several classes shows a considerable increase, namely, 1,739 cases under class III (serious offences against person and property) and of 5,137 cases under class V (minor offences against property).

The details of true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of under the more important heads of crime for the year under report as well as those for the preceding two years are given below :—

Year.	Murders.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts.)	Receiving stolen property.
1917	317	102	305	7,610	10,329	638
1918	340	227	358	9,236	13,056	700
1919	377	403	507	10,583	17,567	1,009

Taking the figures by divisions the increase over the figure of 1918 in the number of murders (37) is distributed over the whole Presidency.

The number of dacoities rose from 227 in 1918 to 403. The increase has mainly occurred in the Central Division (123) ; the Northern and Southern Divisions returned increase of 24 and 26 cases, respectively. The Presidency Railways show a decrease of 3. The increase was most marked in the West Khandesh from 15 to 40, Poona 9 to 32 and Kaira 21 to 44.

The number of robberies increased from 358 in 1918 to 507. The increase was general—Northern Division (42), Central Division (62), Southern Division (53), Sind (15) and Railways (7). Taking districts the increase was most marked in Dharwar from 17 to 33, West Khandesh 15 to 30, Poona 13 to 27 and Ratnagiri 2 to 14.

The cases of housebreaking and theft totalled 10,583 against 9,236 in 1918. The increase which is general was noticeable in the Central Division (665 cases) and Southern Division (432 cases). The districts returning the largest numbers were Nasik (915), Poona (836), East Khandesh (742) and Thana (671).

Thefts including cattle thefts rose from 13,056 to 17,567 or an increase of 4,511 cases. For this increase the Presidency Railways (2,167*) and the Central

* In explanation of this figure, please refer to para. 5 of this report.

Division (1,354) are mainly responsible. The districts returning the highest figures were the B. B. & C. I. Railway (2,043), G. I. P. Railway (1,790), Poona (1,624), Nasik (842), Thana (782), East Khandesh (701), Satara (580) and Dharwar (541).

True cases of receiving stolen property numbered 1,009 during the year under report against 700 cases in 1918. The Southern Division showed a small decrease of two cases while Northern and Central Divisions, Sind and Railways returned increases of 35, 82, 157 and 37 respectively. The increase under this head should be a matter for congratulation since it points to increased energy in dealing with receivers, who are in many cases men of substance. It is a matter for regret that although receivers are known in many cases, it is not found possible to take vigorous action against them.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

13. With the increase of 7,758 cases under reported crime and 7,684 cases under true crime for disposal, an increase of 3,531 in undetected cases was returned. The figures compared with those of the preceding two years are as under :—

1917	..	9,789
1918	..	12,927
1919	..	16,458

The increase was distributed over the entire Presidency and was most marked on the Presidency Railways (1,968 cases) which was followed by the Central Division with 722 cases, the Southern Division with 237 cases and Sind with 224 cases.

The following tabular statement indicates the percentage of undetected cases to real cases disposed of according to the several divisions of the Presidency :—

Divisions.	Real cases disposed of in 1919.	Undetected cases in 1919.	Percentage.				
			1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Northern Division ..	6,310	2,287	35·2	34·49	33·28	36·66	36·24
Central Division .	11,152	4,723	38·8	38·27	42·49	46·64	42·35
Southern Division ..	4,644	1,302	25·5	22·18	24·97	26·01	28·03
Sind ..	10,057	5,280	48·2	46·30	48·70	55·34	52·50
Presidency Railways ..	4,776	2,866	28·7	31·97	23·67	37·32	60·00
Total ..	36,939	16,458	39·1	37·74	38·92	44·18	44·55

The above figures include those of class VI. In respect of Indian Penal Code cases only the percentage of undetected cases for the whole Presidency, stood at 46·92 against 46·58 in 1918 and 42·27 in 1917. The percentages for the Presidency proper and Sind were 44·02 and 54·47 respectively as compared with 41·61 and 57·15 in 1918. An examination by districts shows that the highest percentage of undetected crime was on the B. B. & C. I. Railway (78·28), Poona following with 53·84. In Sind, the Railway with 71·46, Riverain with 70·93, Hyderabad with 62·76, Larkana with 56·41 and Thar and Parkar with 55·07 returned the highest percentages. The lowest percentage was again obtained by Kanara (10·03), Bijapur coming next with a percentage of 25·17. The increase in the percentage of undetected cases on Railways is due of course to special causes. Certain classes of cases formerly classed as "missing goods" are now placed on the register and are included in the statistics. Most of these cases are extraordinarily difficult of detection. I have already placed before Government my views on this aspect of railway police administration and certain measures have been taken to improve crime work. In 1919 the Government of India stated*

* Please refer to correspondence ending with my letter No. 9413-D., dated 6th August 1919.

that it was their intention to appoint a committee to enquire into railway police administration and to make proposals. No definite orders in the matter have, however, reached me.

Commenting on the increase in the number of undetected cases, the Commissioner, Southern Division, observes :—

> The percentage of undetected cases to true cases [exclusive of those disposed of under section 157 (1) (*b*) of the Criminal Procedure Code] has risen from 31 to 32. This increase in the percentage only emphasises the great lack of detective ability of the force. This is becoming more apparent year by year. The more the District Superintendent of Police goes over the failures with his Sub-Inspectors at the time of inspecting the police stations and points out the mistakes made and clues neglected, the faster will improvement be attained. Personal and unremitting attention to this by the District Superintendent of Police is bound to have educative value. Unfortunately there is a tendency for inspections to become mere routine which is not to be wondered at when, according to the rules for inspection of police stations by the Superintendent (paragraph 1304 of the Police Manual), we find it nowhere laid down that attention is to be paid to detective ability of the Sub-Inspector or to instructing the Sub-Inspector over his failures, while we do find it laid down in detail that he is to pay personal attention to "knives, rulers and inkpots (19)". The attention to be paid to detective work is vaguely confined to the words enjoining the District Superintendent of Police [paragraph 1304 (14)] to "take suitable action where the enquiries made seem to point to the need for some". It might therefore be well to emphasise more clearly the need of attention to this important matter at the time of inspections.

There is much truth in these remarks. It has been the custom to bewail from year to year the want of detective ability among station house officers, but there are few indications of substantive measures that have been taken to train and assist the Sub-Inspector in this, the most important, part of his duties. The measures sketched out by the Commissioner, Southern Division, are important, and I have under consideration a revision of the rules in the Police Manual relating to the inspection of police stations with the object of attracting the attention of inspecting officers to the paramount importance of prevention and detection and of indicating methods by which detection can be improved. One of the main purposes of my sub-divisional scheme* was to free Superintendents from desk work and from the necessity for paying hasty visits to scenes of offences so that they might be able to devote a large part of their time to the training of their force and to the detective methods employed by their subordinate officers. The proposals, that I have laid† before Government with the view of improving the efficiency of the constabulary engaged on crime work, should prove useful in this direction. It will also be necessary to systematise at headquaters crime intelligence with the view of placing in the hands of investigating officers properly collated information of the kinds of crime prevalent in various districts, the names and descriptions of the known criminals and the methods employed in committing offences. Up to the present, except for action against the criminal tribes, nothing of this sort has been attempted in this Presidency, and each crime has been treated as if it were an isolated event. As a rule the commoner forms of crime, such as robbery, burglary and some forms of theft recur with some regularity in any given locality. No proper crime work can be performed until crime is dealt with in a systematised manner. I have accordingly proposed‡ a reorganization of the Criminal Investigation Department with the view of making a beginning in this direction as well as effecting improvements in other directions. Finally I have under consideration a scheme for the establishment of a school for training detectives. An institution of this sort has been at work in Bengal for a few years, and the results have been excellent. There should be no delay in establishing a school for the training of detectives in this Presidency.

Police cases decided by trial.

14. On a total of 17,241 true cases decided by trial 15,341 ended in conviction compared with 11,542 cases on the total of 13,218 in 1918. The percentage of cases convicted to tried was 88·98 against 87·32 in the previous year under all classes and was 87·88 against 86·27 under the Indian Penal Code. These percentages show that the work of the police before the courts was slightly more successful in 1919 than in the preceding year.

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* Please refer to my letter No. 9992-A., dated 18th/21st August 1919.
† Please refer to my letter No. 7427-C., dated 23rd June 1920.
‡ Please refer to my letter No. T.-154, dated 21st July 1920.

The following percentages will indicate the success obtained by the police in the courts under the most important heads of crime :—

Year.	Murders, etc.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1917	73·48	87·23	7·75	88·84	92·86	85·57
1918	75·74	81·11	84·56	89·66	93·17	88·14
1919	77·19	82·66	85·65	89·43	94·44	90·53

In respect of true police cognizable cases the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true stands as under for 1919 and the preceding two years :—

1917	..	..	44·02
1918	..	..	39·24
1919	..	..	41·53

The highest percentage of convictions is again returned by the Southern Division (53·83) and the lowest by the Presidency Railways (28·58). The Northern Division shows a percentage of 48·94, the Central Division.43·23 and Sind 35·17.

The percentage of the Presidency exclusive of Sind stands at 43·91 against 43·03 in 1918 and 47·64 in 1917.

Sessions cases.

15. A total of 1,095 cases inclusive of pending cases of the previous year was committed to the Sessions Courts against 944 cases in the previous year. Out of the 907 trials concluded, 682 ended in conviction as compared with 774 trials concluded in 1918 with 564 convictions. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried rose from 74·22 in 1917 and 72·86 in 1918 to 75·19 in the year under report. Of the remaining cases committed to sessions 225 ended in acquittal or discharge while 184 were pending at the end of the year. The highest percentage of convictions to cases tried was returned by the Presidency Railways, *viz.*, 94·44 against 58·82 in 1918. Similar percentages for the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and Sind were 74·0, 75·36, 76·0 and 74·05 against 77·73, 71·23, 75·65 and 70·16 respectively in 1918. The percentage for the Presidency exclusive of Sind stood at 75·66 against 74·06 in 1918.

Offences under special and local laws.

16. Including pending cases offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 2,360 in 1919 against 1,887 in the preceding year giving an increase of 473 cases. Of the 2,360 cases 1,835 were brought to trial and 1,792 ended in conviction against 1,429 and 1,366 respectively in 1918. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried stood at 97·65 against 95·59 in 1918 and 96·84 in 1917.

Cognizable crime : direct cases.

17. The number of true cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the police during the year under report was 6,787 against 5,936 in 1918 and 6,898 in 1917. Three thousand four hundred and sixty-one or 50·99 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction against 3,193 or 53·79 per cent. in 1918 and 3,970 or 57·55 per cent. in 1917.

Statement A—Part II—Persons in police cases.

18. The total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* was 39,595 against 33,455 in 1918 and 28,146 in 1917. The increase (6,140) in the number of arrests during the year under report was due to the rise in crime.

Inclusive of the number of persons concerned in pending cases of the previous year, the number of persons for disposal was 47,066 as compared with 37,264 in 1918 and 31,618 in 1917. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 1,014 against 710 in 1918 and 592 in 1917—a percentage of 2·56 on the total of persons arrested as compared with 2·12 in 1918 and 2·10 in 1917. Out of the number for disposal, 37,536 persons were placed before the courts during

the year and 24,367 were convicted, *i.e.*, 64·92 per cent. against 64·58 per cent. in 1918 and 61·93 in 1917. The similar percentages for the Presidency proper and Sind for the year under report were 68·82 and 54·02 respectively against 68·41 and 55·15 in 1918. The percentage of conviction has remained stationary in the Southern Division (64·2). It has slightly fallen in the Northern Division (64.92 in 1919 against 66·02 in 1918) and in Sind (54·02 in 1919 against 55·15 in 1918), but on the other hand it has risen in the Central Division (71·09 in 1919 against 69·60 in 1918) and on Railways (82·10 in 1919 against 81·80 in 1918). The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried in connection with cases under the Indian Penal Code alone was for the whole Presidency 62·85 against 62·33 in 1918 and 58·45 in 1917. For the year under report the percentages under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper and Sind were 66·85 and 52·0 respectively. At the end of the year there were 7,440 persons awaiting trial against 7,356 in 1918 and 3,790 in 1917.

In connection with the persons under trial and percentage of convictions I desire to give prominence to the following observations of the Commissioner, Southern Division :—

> "* * * Without co-operation of the public no improvement is possible. In Europe and America the people are on the side of the police. In India they are only too often apathetic and neutral and occasionally obstructive. In spite of this the police are able to effect a good deal of work. The remedy is education and an appreciation of the duties of citizenship on the one hand; and a speedier disposal of cases and a more reasonable treatment of witnesses on the part of the magistracy on the other hand. Witnesses are often kept waiting an interminable time before they are taken, and their bhatta is paid after long delays. In the Southern Division in examining magisterial records I pay special attention to the payment of bhatta to the witnesses after the conclusion of their evidence under my standing orders of the last three years. Few Magistrates realise how unpopular Courts of Justice become where the convenience of the public is not studied. Natural reluctance to attend the Courts must not be increased by thoughtless delays on the part of the Magistrates."

Statement B—Part I—Non-cognizable crime.

19. Non-cognizable crime increased from 64,620 in 1918 to 72,478 in the year under report—a net increase of 7,858 cases. The total of 1919 is more than the average for the quinquennium. The Northern Division which returned the highest number of cases successively for the previous four years recorded a decrease of 1,623 cases. The Presidency Railways also showed a decrease of 15 cases. Sind which showed a decrease of 393 cases in 1918 returned an increase of 6,158 cases in the year under report. Similarly the Central Division which showed a decrease of 2,883 cases in the previous year had an increase of 2,591 cases in 1919. Cases for disposal by the magistracy totalled 75,586 against 68,401 in 1918. Of the former 50,914 cases were tried against 46,161 in the preceding year. Of these 39,460 cases ended in conviction or 52·20 per cent. of the total cases for disposal against 37,043 cases convicted or a percentage of 54·15 in the previous year. Out of the cases for disposal (75,586) 13,200 were of "voluntarily causing hurt".

Statement B—Part II—Persons in non-cognizable cases.

20. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the courts during 1919 was 112,841 against 98,839 in 1918; of the former 6,235 persons against 6,102 in the previous year were discharged after appearance without trial; 71,741 persons were tried; 46,681 were convicted and 25,060 were discharged or acquitted against 63,707, 43,913 and 19,794 respectively in the preceding year. The percentages of persons convicted to tried and of persons convicted to those appearing before the courts were 65·07 and 41·37 against 68·92 and 44·42 respectively in 1918.

Statement C—Property stolen and recovered.

21. The value of property stolen during 1919 in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 35,20,384 as against Rs. 20,85,708 in 1918 and Rs. 15,51,816 in 1917. The value of property recovered was Rs. 9,37,605 as compared with Rs. 7,06,691 in 1918 and Rs. 5,76,900 in 1917.

In the last report I remarked that the percentages which were worked out on totals were fallacious. With a view to present as accurate an idea as possible of property recovered to that stolen I directed the discontinuance of the former

practice. The percentages for the year under report have been arrived at by taking out the percentage of property recovered in each individual case and dividing the total of such percentages by the total number of cases in which property was stolen. This method gives a proper idea of the work accomplished by the police.

In connection with the new method of working out percentages, the Commissioner, Southern Division, observes :—

> " * * * The increase is due to the new method of working out the percentages introduced by the Inspector General of Police. Worked according to the old method, the percentage of recoveries would have been 34 and much of the useful work done by the police which would otherwise have remained unnoticed has now been brought to light. It is well known that parties exaggerate the amount of property stolen, which makes these figures all the more creditable. The figures show that if a house holder loses Rs. 500 in a burglary, he stands to recover Rs. 292."

It does not seem necessary to enter into elaborate figures in order to compare the results obtained in the year under report with those of previous years since statistics based upon the new method are not available for the latter. Suffice it to say that in the Presidency proper 41 per cent. of the property stolen in 1919 was recovered.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Sind, has not furnished for Sind percentages worked out on the new method. I would request that this may be pointed out to the Commissioner in Sind.

Preventive action.

22. The following comparative table furnishes the detailed information annually submitted in respect of proceedings taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 :—

Divisions.		No. of persons proceeded against.	No. ordered to furnish Security.	No. who furnished Security.	No. released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.	No. who went to jail in default of Security.	No. of persons in cases pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against.
Northern Division	1918	1,528	1,219	730	..	489	135	79·77
	1919	931	756	570	13	173	68	81·09
Central Division	1918	988	590	318	14	258	206	59·71
	1919	1,303	986	397	2	587	129	75·67
Southern Division	1918	490	278	169	..	109	95	56·73
	1919	611	413	300	1	212	52	67·59
Sind	1918	874	461	105	..	356	260	52·74
	1919	1,261	816	271	..	545	188	64·71
Railways in the Presidency proper	1918	30	21	5	..	16	5	70·00
	1919	107	93	43	..	50	7	86·91
Total.	1918	3,910	2,555	1,327	14	1 228	701	65·34
	1919	4,213	3,064	1,581	16	1,467	444	72·72

The figures for the Presidency inclusive of Sind show a net increase of 303 cases over the previous year's total of persons proceeded against. Sind and the Central Division returned large increases of 387 and 315 respectively. In the Southern Division and on the Presidency Railways there were increases of 121 and 77 respectively. The Northern Division showed a remarkable decrease of 597 cases towards which Ahmedabad and Kaira largely contributed. The reason for the decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code in the Ahmedabad district is that the City Police were engaged during the greater part of the year under report in the investigation and trial of the riot cases.

Commenting on the decrease in the number of Chapter VIII cases in the Kaira district, the Commissioner, Northern Division, observes:—

"The diminution in the number of prosecutions in the Kaira district is ascribed to the fact that the last year's figures were abnormal and were due to the vigorous action taken under Chapter VIII at the time of the outbreak of crime. It seems to me that this vigorous action might with efficacy have been continued in this district."

As regards the decrease in the number of Chapter VIII cases in the Belgaum district the Commissioner, Southern Division, observes:—

"Four thousand three hundred and thirteen persons were convicted against 2,969. Of these 561 against 364 were identified as previously convicted. Two hundred and fifty eight were classed as habitual offenders against 108. In the case of Belgaum there were 126 out of a divisional total of 258 habituals convicted. This would appear to emphasise the necessity of more energetic use of Chapter VIII and the District Magistrate will be asked to pay more attention to the Chapter, which was not very vigorously employed this year in Belgaum nor was proper attention paid to the preparation of the cases as 33 per cent. persons were discharged."

Criminal classes. wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other Presidencies: The Presidency proper.

23. The Ahmedabad district was, as usual, visited by a number of Pathans and other wandering foreigners, but there was no special influx of suspicious characters.

During the year under report three foreigners were arrested in the Kaira district of whom two were convicted and setenced under the various sections of the Indian Penal Code, and the case against the remaining one was pending with the Magistrate.

In the Surat district some Sindhis were suspected to be the culprits in two cases of dacoities committed in that district.

In the Thana district Bavries and Pardeshis from the upper India were responsible to some extent for several house breaking and thefts in the beginning of the year under report.

Wandering gangs of Mang Garudis, Phase Pardhis, Kanjars, etc., visited the Ahmednagar district as usual from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and committed petty offences and in some cases robberies. No effective supervision over those criminal tribes can be effected until certain of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act are brought into force.

Careful watch was kept in the East Khandesh district over Waddars from the Berars who came for employment on building works.

During the year under report some Kathadies from Gujarat visited the West Khandesh district and committed several house-breakings. The gang was traced and the offenders were brought to book and convicted.

A gang of Marwadi Bauris and three Kaikadis were found in the Nasik district during the year under report. They were dealt with successfully. The gang used to prepare false coins by means of moulds. When a sufficient quantity had been manufactured they used to visit village shops and produce some uncurrent coin, when the shopkeeper replied that such coin was not current, they would ask to be shown current coin and after examination surreptitiously abstract the current coin substituting false coin for it.

In the Poona district some of the Bhils from the Junnar taluka and Ahmednagar district committed a series of burglaries in the Junnar taluka; they were arrested and convicted. Similarly a number of Waghris, who were responsible for a large number of burglaries in the Poona city, have been caught and are being dealt with. Ramoshis from Phaltan State and Satara district committed dacoities in the Baramati taluka in December 1919 and efforts are still being made to arrest them.

In the Satara district 65 persons belonging to the local and wandering criminal tribes such as Mangs, Ramoshis, Uchalias and Mang-Garudis were convicted under different sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

During the year under report a gang of 30 Bhamptas belonging to the Ahmednagar and Satara districts was arrested in the Sholapur district under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The case ended in the conviction of a large number of the gang.

Eighteen gangs of Gujarati Bhats, 6 of Iranis, 4 of Ghosavis, 2 of Rajpardhis and 1 of Hanamgollars were noticed by the police in the Belgaum district.

The Bijapur district police escorted towards the Sholapur district two gangs of Iranis who entered the district during the year from the Dharwar side.

In the Dharwar district the police had to watch during the year under report 155 gangs of criminal tribes settled in and about the district such as Korchas, Lamanis, Ghantichors, Bedars, Kaikadis or Kalkovis, Iranis, Talwars, Ghosavis, Wadars and Mang-Garudis.

The only criminal class in the Kolaba district is that of Katkaris. Of the 649 persons convicted in cognizable offences 266 were Katkaris.

The Ratnagiri district was occasionally visited by Katkaris from the Kolaba district and Mangs from the Satara district.

The Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, observes :—

> "It is particularly noticeable that a recent capture by a Railway police patrol at Odha station in the Nasik district shows that some Bhamptas have taken to thefts from Goods Trains—a new departure. These Bhamptas were attending the 'hazri' in Bombay. Other Bhamptas were arrested lately for passenger train thefts at Dhond and elsewhere."

Sind.—In connection with the criminal tribes in Sind the Deputy Inspector General of Police writes :—

> "In the Karachi district there was no professional crime during the year under report. There are, however, many persons who habitually commit cattle theft such as Khosas of Band, Viru and the Chanlias of Chorabari and Mirpur Sakro talukas. Steps are, however, being taken in consultation with Mr. Stewart who has been especially deputed by Government to bring some of these persons under the Criminal Tribes Act.
>
> "The Hurs in the Thar and Parkar district remained quiet. Thirteen out of 326 absconded from the Settlement. Of them 10 were recaptured and prosecuted under the Criminal Tribes Act and 3 are still at large. There was no serious crime attributable to the Hurs but this immunity is solely the result of the vigorous and resolute policy adopted in dealing with them. The arrangement of sending the most dangerous to the Visapur Settlement has had a very salutary effect as they dread deportation much more than Jail.
>
> "I agree with both the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate to the inadvisability of relaxing repressive measures in dealing with the Hurs.
>
> "In the Nawabshah district there has been no crime but 8 Hurs escaped from the Settlements, 6 of whom were captured and 2 are still at large. Six more of those who escaped last year were also recaptured. The provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act were made applicable to Kirias, Jokhias, Nangwanis and Khushks in this district numbering in all 274 adults. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the registration of these tribes has undoubtedly had some effect in the prevention of crime but that his present force is inadequate to exercise effective supervision over them."

Working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Kaira.—The Criminal Tribes Act remained in force against Waghris and Dharalas. The application of this Act to Waghris has produced good results. Only 54 Waghris were convicted in the year and 26 groups of Waghris were put in a higher class on account of bad behaviour while 72 groups were put in a lower class owing to their having had a clean sheet. On the effect of the Act on Dharalas the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, observes :—

> "As for Dharalas, however, the Act has been productive of no good. 1,132 Dharalas were brought on the Register, 444 on account of conviction and 688 for bad behaviour, but there are no restrictions which would check their indulgence in crime. Some measures should be adopted to tighten our hold over this very criminal tribe. There are about 250,000 Dharalas in the district and in almost all the offences, this class of people are generally concerned. The four gangs at present operating in the district are composed entirely of Dharalas. During the year under report upto 30th November 1919, 363 Dharalas were convicted for various offences. Unless the Act is applied more vigorously, the crime in this district is not likely to subside. The present control over Dharalas consists of attendance at Hazri once and in some cases twice a day, but this hardly interferes with their opportunities for law-breaking."

In the Thana district 'Futgudis' were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report.

This Act which was made applicable to the Mang-Garudis in the West Khandesh district has now been extended to certain notorious gangs of Bhils and other castes.

As regards the working of the Act is respect of Takari Bhamptas the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, remarks :—

> "The settlement of Takari Bhamptas at Baramati has had a beneficial effect on the crime returns of the district, but the benefit of this settlement has been somewhat modified by the fact that large numbers of this tribe live in Bombay and only pay occasional secret visits to their relatives for the purpose of committing crime. As this settlement has now been legalized by Government it is hoped that the depredations of these criminals will shortly be checked. It is also hoped that the Bhampta settlement about to be established at Dapori will further this end."

One hundred and thirty-three Uchalias in 11 villages and 1,045 Mangs and Ramoshis in 63 villages in the Satara district were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report.

Criminal Tribes Settlements.

Sholapur.—The number of inmates in the old and new settlements at Sholapur, which is managed by the American Marathi Mission, rose from 3,223 in 1918 to 3,491 in 1919. They include Kaikadis, Chapparbands, Mang-Garudis, Bhamptas, Pardhis and Bhats. In the Agricultural Settlement at Hotgi there were 13 Kaikadis and 30 Haranshikaris. The Settlement at Barsi contains 214 Phase Pardhis out of whom 34 men, 3 women and 53 boys and girls are working in the mills. The children work half time in the mills and attend school. 27 men and 3 women do miscellaneous work.

The settlements at Sholapur were provided with a night guard of 4 head constables and 24 constables whose duty it was to prevent the inmates leaving and returning at night. The system has worked satisfactorily. Similarly, 1 head constable and 1 constable have been lent to the American Marathi Mission to assist the Manager in his work.

In 1919, 1,602 Lamanis and others in the Bijapur district, 1,005 persons in the Dharwar district and 926 persons in the Belgaum district were registered under section 5 of the Criminal Tribes Act. The population of all the settlements in these 3 districts stood at 5,399 at the end of the year under report. In addition to the settlements at Khanapur and Gokak Falls in the Belgaum district, Bijapur and Bagalkot in the Bijapur district and Hubli and Gadag in the Dharwar district, a new settlement at Dandeli in the Kanara district was established.

In connection with the settlements in the Southern Division, the Commissioner observes :—

> "There are 5,399 members of the Criminal Tribes undergoing reformation in the various settlements in the Karnatic districts. They comprise our worst characters and include many hardened offenders who have been conditionally released. The behaviour of these criminals under discipline and even under arduous wood-cutting work is remarkably good. The Khanapur Settlement of Berads is very successful and the settlers have brought their families. They have, however, resisted my proposal to build a temple if they will bring a god, on the ground that they could never leave the settlement again. One healthy sign of our latest settlers is that they fully realise that continued good behaviour will secure their release. Leave is granted freely and is seldom abused, and I find the whole tone of the settlement is much improved. The gain to the Belgaum district in peace and quietness is very great as in the past the military have had to be employed to deal with the Belgaum Berads. In Bijapur the Haranshikaris, our wildest tribe of wandering habits, are gradually settling down and becoming more decent and disciplined. They are the latest tribe to be taken in hand. Every able-bodied settler has to work and support himself and his family.
>
> "The withdrawal of so large a number of criminals from the Division has been commented on favourably by various police officers as sensibly diminishing crime. The increase in crime by the criminal tribes is only to be expected in such a bad year. Increased registration is necessary and it is obvious that more must be brought into the Settlements."

I have visited most of the Settlements in the course of my tours, and I beg to express my agreement with the views of the Commissioner, Southern Division. In discussing the distribution and strength of the Belgaum police, it was found possible to abolish certain outposts mainly because the Berads had been brought under control by the vigorous application of the Criminal Tribes Act. What has been done in respect of Berads in the Belgaum district should be possible in the case of the Ramoshis and Mangs in the Satara district, the Bhils in the Ahmednagar and West Khandesh districts and the Dharalas in the Kaira district. These classes are mainly responsible for the crimes in the districts mentioned. The problems presented in each case are not dissimilar. In my opinion registration and roll-call are not sufficient. It is essential that at least the worst characters should be confined to settlements. In all these cases I have made references to the Commissioner concerned.

Habitual Offenders.

24. During the year under report 5,513 of the 24,367 persons who were convicted were identified as having previous convictions, and 1,492 were classed as habitual offenders as compared with 3,327, 18,166 and 1,165 respectively in 1918. The highest number of habituals was again returned by the Central Division (669) which was followed by Sind with 319 against 469 and 396 in 1918. In the following districts of the Presidency proper the number of habitual offenders was most marked.

Sholapur (167), East Khandesh (141), West Khandesh (111), Poona (101) and Thana (96).

In Sind, Nawabshah (83), Thar and Parkar (69) and Sukkur (66).

Gang Cases.

(Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated the 25th January 1916.)

In the Presidency proper, the District Police and the Criminal Investigation Department dealt with 8 gang cases—7 new cases and 1 pending from the previous years. Two of these cases ended in conviction while 6 were pending at the end of the year. Forty-four out of 76 persons were tried 23 being convicted, while 21 were discharged and 18 were pending trial at the end of the year. Eleven persons were released and 3 persons were concerned in cases declared to be non-cognizable.

Criminal Investigation Department.

25. The permanent sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Presidency proper consisted of 1 Deputy Inspector-General, 1 Superintendent of Police, 10 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Head Constables and 40 Constables, the same as in the year before. The Three Marathi shorthand Sub-Inspectors who were temporarily sanctioned * in 1917 were retained during the year under report. In addition Rao Bahadur Girdharsing Maniram was posted temporarily to the Criminal Investigation Department as Deputy Superintendent of Police on 7th February 1919 to investigate certain important cases.

The permanent establishment of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department throughout the year was 2 Inspectors, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 7 Head Constables and 1 Constable. To this permanent staff one Deputy Superintendent of Police was added † for a period of six months which was extended ‡ to another six months.

Both the Deputy Inspectors General, Criminal Investigation Department and Sind, complain of the inadequacy of the existing strength of their Criminal Investigation Departments. Proposals for the reorganization of the Criminal Investigation Department have been submitted.

Presidency proper.

During the year under report the Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 163 cases against 106 in 1918 and 147 in 1917. Of the cases for the year under report 135 were criminal and 28 of a political, quasi-political or confidential nature as compared with 55 and 51 in the year before. The number of accused dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department was 697, out of whom 220 were convicted, 185 released

* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6838, dated the 23rd October 1917.
† Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3554, dated the 7th May 1919.
‡ Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2583, dated the 14th October 1919.

without being brought to trial, 277 acquitted, 3 were pending trial, 4 had absconded and 8 were made approvers. One hundred and sixty-two public meetings and conferences were attended by the staff and reports made of the proceedings.

The following were some of the most important cases dealt with :—

I.—The Poona Deccan Bank Fraud Cases.

Messrs. Navroji Padamji and Company, Agents to the Poona Deccan Bank which is now in liquidation, were alleged to have falsified the accounts of the Bank and to have prepared false balance sheets for the years 1905 to 1914. Their proceedings resulted in a total loss to the Bank of Rs. 10,00,000. The Bank was in an insolvent state for three years from 1909 which fact was never brought to the notice of the Directors or shareholders. Sirdar Padamji, the principal Agent has been prosecuted and the case is awaiting trial in the magistrate's court.

II.—The Sholapur Bank Fraud Cases.

The Agents of the Sholapur Bank are alleged to have misappropriated Rs. 93,000 of that Bank with the aid of two accomplices. The financial position of the Bank was critical in 1912 when they opened a branch of that Bank in Bombay under the management of Krishnaji Bapujee Kale, one of the agents. This branch stopped payment on 22nd April 1914. Enquiries are nearing completion.

III.—Loss of Insured Parcel Bag between Bhusawal and Chandor.

Of the several cases of theft of insured parcels and letters investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department that of the theft of an insured parcel bag between Bhusawal and Chandor deserves notice. A merchant of Bombay sent currency notes valued at Rs. 30,000 in two insured parcels to Chandor. The case was first taken up by the Railway Police and the Central Provinces Police and was subsequently handed over to the Criminal Investigation Department for investigation. The officers of the Criminal Investigation Department to whom this case was entrusted traced the principal accused who was a porter in the Railway Mail Service office at Bhusawal, together with two others. All the three accused were sent up for trial and convicted.

IV.—The Samdoli Case or "The Three Murders."

This was a case of unusual interest and possibly without a parallel in the history of crime in the Presidency. Briefly put the facts of this case are as follows :—

A gang of rogues belonging to a village in the Satara district began to terrorise the neighbourhood in 1911. Not content with the ordinary methods usual in the district, they attempted to get rid of their enemies by judicial process. They murdered relatives of the members of the gang and craftily conspired to lay the blame upon their enemies. The first murder took place in 1914 when the infant daughter of one of the gang was the victim. In this case, persons now proved wholly innocent, were sent up for trial by the local police but were fortunately acquitted by the Sessions Court. Enraged by this failure the leader of the gang brutally assassinated in October 1915 his own widowed sister with the help of his associates. In this case the conspiracy was successful. A number of the enemies of the gang were accused. They were charged with murder by the local police. The trial before the Sessions Court ended in conviction, and six innocent persons were sentenced to transportation for life.

After this a prominent member of the gang deserted disgusted apparently with the brutalities of his associates. It was now necessary for the gang to get rid of this person. The number of the conspirators was increased to 20 and all, with the exception of two, took a solemn oath at Audumber to hold together and not to reveal their secret plottings. One of the members had a brother whose wife, lands and property he coveted. Here was a convenient victim. Accordingly a plot was hatched to entice him on a fruitless errand to a neighbouring town and to murder him in the darkness in the early hours of the morning at a lonely spot on the return journey. It was arranged that the associate who had deserted should be falsely accused of the murder along with other enemies of the gang.

The foul deed was accomplished as planned on the 1st September 1918. In order to lend verisimilitude to the story that was to be told, one of the gang was wounded with an axe by another and other marks of violence were inflicted on him. The gang had been attacked by their enemies; one of them had been killed, and the clinching proof of the attack was to be the wounds on another member. That was to be the story. The plot was so far successful that the local police arrested the persons against whom it was directed and the proceedings commenced in the Magisterial Court.

At this stage the persistent clamour of the relatives of the accused persons drew the attention of the higher authorities to the case. An officer of the Criminal Investigation Department, Rao Saheb S. S. Metkar, was deputed to make enquiries. Investigation commenced in January 1919. The proceedings of the gang in connection with the three murders were thoroughly explored, and patient, painstaking and careful investigation covering transactions that had taken place between 1912 and 1918 revealed the true facts.

The Criminal Investigation Department officer charged 13 persons belonging to the gang inclusive of the two most prominent leaders with the last murder. Two of them, the same two who had not taken the oath of fidelity to their associates, were made approvers, leaving 11 men before the bar of justice. The case was still under trial when the year dealt with in this report came to an end. Since then the Sessions Court convicted all the accused of whom five were sentenced to be hanged. On appeal the High Court confirmed the convictions but altered the sentence in the case of two persons from hanging to transportation for life.

It is a remarkable fact that the Sessions Judge who tried the case was the same who had convicted the innocent persons in the second murder and that one of the Judges of the High Court who heard the appeal had also sat on the Bench that had confirmed that conviction.

This truly remarkable case presents many features of interest to students of criminology in the Deccan. It would be out of place in this report to enter into them in detail.

The conduct of the police officers mainly responsible for the false cases is forming the subject of inquiry.

V.—The Sholapur Acid Throwing Case.

On 1st December 1919 at about 7-30 p.m. the manager of the finishing and bleaching departments of the Sholapur Old Mill was riding home in the evening on a bicycle when some acid was thrown in his face with the result that he ultimately lost his eye-sight. As there was no trace of the perpetrators for a fortnight, the services of the Criminal Investigation Department were requisitioned by the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur. The blinded man's assistant, and the dyeing master of the mill had a grudge against him as the latter had passed higher courses in the Technological Schools in Japan and had attained experience in the factories of Osaka and Tokio before he returned to India in 1917. The two wanted to disable the manager totally and they were joined in the conspiracy by the weaving master of the mill. The conspirators engaged four men to throw the nitric acid. A case was sent up against all the seven accused of whom five were convicted and the remaining two acquitted.

VI.—The Gujarat Disturbances.

Under my orders the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, took up the investigation of the riot cases which occurred in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts during April 1919. A detailed report on the subject has already been submitted to Government to be placed before the Committee that enquired into the disturbances. The persons concerned numbered 357 in the Ahmedabad district and 123 in the Kaira district. Of these 140 persons from the former district and 41 from the latter were not brought to trial owing to insufficient evidence. Of the 217 persons sent for trial from Ahmedabad 106 were convicted and 111 were acquitted or discharged by the First Tribunal specially

appointed by Government to try these cases. In the Kaira district out of the 82 persons sent for trial, 17 were convicted and 65 were acquitted or discharged by the Second Tribunal.

The work of the investigating officers in these cases especially in the Kaira district was attended with many difficulties, and much obstruction was met with

In his report for the Committee of Enquiry the District Magistrate, Ahmedbad, wrote:—

> "* * * * The mass of the respectable people of the town wavered between sympathy with them and fear of the consequences. This view is borne out by the fact that since the riots nobody respectable has given any information which could incriminate any individual rioter though many admit that the acts of violence took place under their eyes. The pleader class which had been haranguing crowds for the past two months was by no means without influence with the mob ; as is shown by the case with which they saved both at Ahmedabad and Viramgam the courts upon which their livelihood depends. But this influence was otherwise unused by them. Neither during the riots nor afterwards when the restoration of public confidence was the need of the moment did a single pleader offer his services throughout the district. Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai has already been mentioned by me as the solitary exception to this indifference shown by the influential classes. I should like also to mention Mr. Dara Aspandiarji Laher, a student of the Gujarat College, who showed both loyalty and physical and moral courage. He was active in saving Mr. Macdonald at the Delhi Chowky and not only apprized me by the telephone but bicycled up to Camp in order to do so. This action at a time when the rioters had the whole city practically in their hands showed not only physical courage but still more remarkable moral courage in a mere youth at College."

In Kaira bribery and corruption was practised on a large scale to break down the evidence against guilty parties. These efforts were so far successful that in the principal case, the derailment of the troop train taking reinforcements to Ahmedabad, only one out of 14 accused was convicted. As a result of the perjured evidence given in this and other cases, 7 persons were under the orders of the Special Tribunal that tried the cases, prosecuted for giving false evidence.

SPECIAL CASES OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT WITH BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

(*i*) *Prosecution of a gang of Rajput Bhamptas, Poona district.*—Some men and women living in two houses in the Poona City were spending money rather freely. This roused the suspicion of the police who searched their houses and attached property consisting of expensive clothes and gold and silver ornaments In the investigation that followed it transpired that they were Rajput Bhamptas with their headquarters in Bombay, and that they had committed several thefts in Bombay, Poona and the villages around Poona for a considerable time. Property from three of the thefts on the Poona-Mahableshwar Road was recovered. The total value of the property attached amounted to about Rs. 1,900. Most of it consisted of expensive clothes of European pattern. In all 16 men and 18 women were arrested and prosecuted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. All but six women were bound over but unfortunately all the property with the exception of certain articles valued at Rs. 600 was returned to the accused under the orders of the Magistrate although no reasonable doubt existed that it was stolen property. No claimants, however, came forward to identify it.

(*ii*) *Goods Train Theft case at Nadiad, B. B. & C. I. Railway.*—On the 13th July the Railway Police Jamadar of Nadiad received information that a gang had prepared to loot a goods train the next night. He went to the district Sub-Inspector of Anand and requested his help. The Sub-Inspector took a party of armed and unarmed police and some civilians and accompanied the Jamadar and his men along the line to a likely spot. Here they hid themselves, and when a goods train passed at about 2 a.m. they noticed property being flung off and a party of thieves collected on the line to remove it. The police challenged this party and one of the theives who was armed with a double-barrelled gun came forward and levelled it at the Sub-Inspector. Fortunately the charge failed to explode. The Sub-Inspector fired his revolver at his assailant hitting him in the neck, and a constable, coming to the assistance of the Sub-Inspector, shot the thief dead. Subsequently 26 persons concerned in this theft were arrested and property worth Rs. 1,625 was recovered. The case is *sub judice.*

(*iii*) *Double Murder at Shirguppi, Dharwar district.*—The wife of a well-to-do inhabitant of Shirguppi disappeared on 8th June 1919 with her son aged about seven years, together with ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,404. Her husband did not, however, inform the police of her disappearance. The following day information was received by the Sub-Inspector that a bundle was lying in front of a house in the village and that crows were pecking at it. On opening the bundle the Sub-Inspector found that it contained a human thigh. On searching the house the Sub-Inspector found three more bundles which contained head and trunk of a woman. The complainant identified these remains as those of his wife. The dead body of the child and the remaining portions of the deceased woman were found in a bush of prickly pear close by. The brutal murder of these two persons was the work of Waddars for the sake of ornaments that the deceased were wearing. The case ended in conviction.

Sind.

The following accounts are reproduced from the report of the Deputy Inspector-General for Sind relative to noteworthy cases taken up by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department.

(*i*) *Stoppage of running train thefts near Pad Idan.*—On 28th May 1919 over Rs. 3,000 worth of piece-goods were removed from a train between Pad Idan and Shikarpur. After committing the theft the thieves resealed the waggon with a forged seal. Three months later, Mr. J. R. Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police attached to the Sind Criminal Investigation Department, was deputed to make enquiries and he ascertained that the theft had been committed at Bhiria Road Station by a gang. Some of the property was recovered and cases were prepared against several members of the gang, one of whom was convicted under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code. The leader, however, a dangerous and desperate character is still at large because sufficient evidence cannot be collected against him owing to the fear that he inspires in the neighbourhood. At the same time it must be recorded that this investigation had a very salutary effect in stopping train thefts on the Pad Idan Section of the North-Western Railway.

(*ii*) *The Bogus Hundi case.*—A man named Tahilmal Chainomal defrauded a number of merchants all over Sind by means of forged hundis and absconded with a large sum of money. The accused was traced in a village in Nawabshah district by a head constable of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department and sent up for trial on a number of charges. So far, one of these has been decided and in it the accused has been convicted. The other cases are proceeding.

Counterfeit Coins and Sweating.

26. During the year under report 1,223 counterfeit coins were received at various stations on the different railways showing an average of 101·9 per month as against 194·5 in the previous year. Of this total, 183 were tendered at stations on the G. I. P. Railway, 268 on the B. B. &. C. I. Railway and 772 on the M. &. S. M. Railway as against 428, 338 and 1,568, respectively, in 1918. This marked decrease is probably due to the rise in the price of silver and the introduction of the rupee and 2½-rupee currency notes. Special attention was paid to the examination and classification of counterfeit coins with a view to locating the area where coins of one mould or die were in circulation. Efforts were also made to trace the origin of these coins but without success.

No sweated coins were received on the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. and M. & S. M. Railways.

The number of counterfeit coins received in the treasuries in the districts of the Bombay Presidency amounted to 22—Ahmedabad—6 (5 rupees and 1 eight-anna piece), East Khandesh 15, and Kanara 1 (1 two-anna nickel piece).

Finger Print Bureau—Presidency proper.

27. During the year under report the strength of the Finger Print Bureau stood at 1 Inspector, 11 Sub-Inspectors, one clerk and 2 constables (orderlies).

At the beginning of the year there were on record 100,833 finger impression slips, and during the year 11,418 new ones were received for record against 8,328 in the previous year making a total of 112,251. Of these 3,158 slips were eliminated in accordance with the rules, leaving a total of 109,093. Of the 11,418 new slips received for record, 959 were from the City of Bombay, 9,823 from

districts and railways in the Presidency proper, 115 from Sind and 521 from other Presidencies and Native States, etc., 7,957 finger impression slips were sent for record and 2,984 for search to the Central Bureau, Simla.

The number of slips received for search was 24,672 as against 20,393 in 1918, giving an increase of 4,279. Of the total 24,672, 1,376 were received from other Presidencies and Provinces, 1,597 from Native States and 204 from Agencies.

In 3,077 cases, including 95 from other Provinces and Presidencies and 198 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced against 2,305 in 1918. The percentage of cases traced to cases received for search was 12·45 against 11·3 in the previous year.

In 1,112 cases previous convictions were proved and enhanced punishment was awarded in 803 cases as against 806 and 737 respectively of the previous year. In 224 cases the accused received lighter punishment than they had been awarded in previous cases. All such were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned. In 75 cases, as against 21 in 1918 the accused were identified locally by the Chief Operators or Sub-Inspectors without a reference to the Finger Print Bureau. All these cases were traced before the accused were convicted.

Sind.

The number of finger impression slips received in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind at Karachi during the year under report was 3,767 as against 2,856 in the previous year. Four hundred and fourteen slips were destroyed during the year. The grand total of slips now recorded in the Bureau was 59,181. The subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1919 numbered 1,018 against 787 during 1918. The number of slips received for search was 9,048 against 7,157 in 1918. Of these, 2,254 were traced against 1,649 in the preceding year. Eight hundred and fourty-eight slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla, and to other places for record.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

28. In addition to licensing and supervising public conveyances and escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the police served a total of 308,040 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,360 fires, destroyed 122,474 dogs, enquired into 1,370 cases referred by the magistracy and into 18,752 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and minor Acts, 814 suicides, 6,799 accidents (569 on the railways) and 552 suspicious and sudden deaths. The police in the Presidency proper also apprehended 155 military deserters during the year under report against 917 in 1918.

Personal visitation of serious crime.

29. Out of 1,457 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 865 or 59·36 per cent. against 911 or 70·78 per cent. in 1918 were visited by gazetted police officers.

In the Northern Division 41 out of 295 scenes of serious crime remained unvisited. In this connection the Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

> "Of the 41 cases not visited, 18 were reported complete, 3 were wrongly reported or registered, 7 were not serious at first but became so afterwards, one case was reported late and 12 were not visited because of other more important work being on hand at the time. *Primâ facie* adequate reaons have been given in all the district reports for not visiting the scenes of offences. I am, however, of opinion that the number is too high."

In the Central Division out of 471 cases, scenes of 156 cases remained unvisited. The Commissioner, Central Division, remarks :—

> "The percentage of unvisited cases was 33·12 against 27·31. Of the 156 cases not visited, the accused persons were arrested or the evidence was complete in 39 ; in 13 the complaints were found to be false ; 48 cases appeared to be of a simple nature and other reasons have been assigned for not visiting the scenes of crimes in 56 cases."

In the Southern Division 77 out of 215 cases remained unvisited. The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes :—

> "In 35 per cent. of the cases in which the scene was not visited, the reason for non-visitation was the immediate arrest of the offender. Immediate arrest should not be a reason for not visiting the scene of an important offence as often the subordinate police get on the wrong track. * * * *. Where it is admitted that detective ability is wanting, it is all the more necessary that orders should be strictly obeyed."

Commenting on the number (195 out of 346) of unvisited scenes of serious crime in Sind, the Deputy Inspector-General observes :—

> "The reasons for not visiting scenes of crime are always scrutinized on receipt of diaries. The explanation there given by Superintendents and in their reports are on the whole satisfactory. As a matter of fact there is a slight improvement (5 per cent. in the figures for the year when compared with those of last year."

On the Railways in the Presidency proper 123 out of 130 scenes of serious crime remained unvisited. The Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I Railway, where 122 out of 129 scenes of serious crime remained unvisited explains that he was occupied for a considerable time in the investigation of the Nadiad derailment case and he was in charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, for some weeks. The majority of the cases classed as serious were concerned with thefts from running goods trains. In these cases personal visitation is not of great importance.

The remaining case belonged to the G. I. P. Railway. It was first reported as merely a running train theft. It was classed as dacoity after detection. The Superintendent of Police could not therefore visit the scene.

Personal visitation of scenes of crime by gazetted officers is of great importance. With the approval of Government the rules on the subject have recently been revised so as to exclude from the reasons justifying non-visitation the receipt of a report to the effect that the accused has been arrested. As the Commissioner, Southern Division, points out such a report should not in itself be regarded to justify non-visitation since the local police may have got on the wrong track or may have failed to arrest the principal offenders.

One of the objects with which the sub-divisional scheme * has been drawn up is to ensure personal visitation of the scenes of all serious crime by gazetted officers of the force.

Statement 'D' strength of police.

30. The strength of the Presidency proper including Sind and Railways but exclusive of the Dangs stood at 1,108 officers and 25,225 men against 1,210 officers and 26,569 men in 1918. The net reduction of 1,446 units over the previous year's figures is due to the introduction of the revision scheme.

Temporary police consisting of a total of 317 officers and men were entertained under the heads "Additional Police Establishments," "Plague," "Famine" and "Miscellaneous duties".

Cost of the police of the Presidency.

31. The total cost of the police for the year 1919-1920 amounted to Rs. 99,96,937 against Rs. 86,31,142 in 1918-1919. The increase is due mainly to the grant of revised rates of pay to the constabulary; to the retrospective effect given † to the time-scale pay sanctioned to the clerical establishments of Superintendents of Police in 1917 ‡, and to the introduction of the time-scale of pay for imperial police officers.

The average cost per policeman for the year under report comes to Rs. 364-5-4 for the whole Presidency.

Similar information as regards other Presidencies and Provinces for 1919 is not available. The figures of average annual cost per policeman during 1918 for all Presidencies and Provinces in India are given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Bengal	466	1	5
(2) Burma	436	9	7
(3) Central Provinces	391	11	2
(4) Assam	388	6	5
(5) North-West Frontier Province	377	11	2

* Please refer to my letter No. 9992-A., dated 18th—21st August 1919.

† Government Order, Judicial Department, No. 8740, dated 15th October 1919.

‡ Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2801, dated 7th May 1917.

	Rs.	a.	p.
(6) Bihar and Orissa	355	4	9
(7) Punjab	327	8	0
(8) Madras	317	14	5
(9) Bombay	300	8	0
(10) United Provinces	275	12	0

In Scotland the average cost per policeman for 1918 was £107-8-9 in counties and £111-5-8 in cities and burghs.

Taking the rupee to be equivalent of two shillings, these figures work out at Rs. 1,074 and Rs. 1,112 respectively which are far in advance of any Indian figure.

Proportion of police to area and population and cognizable crime investigated.

32. The proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was 1 policeman to 5·15 square miles, 2·41 railway miles, 727 persons and 1·69 cognizable crime, investigated as against 1 to 5·19 square miles, 2·19 railway miles, 728 persons and 1·38 cognizable crime investigated, respectively, in the preceding year.

Inspection of police stations and outposts.

33. There were 521 police stations and 869 outposts against 523 police stations and 907 outposts in the previous year or a net reduction of 40 police locations. 431 police stations and 655 outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police. The following table shows the number of police stations and outposts that were not visited in each of the divisions, Sind, and on Railways :—

	Police Stations.	Outposts.
Northern Division ..	15	35
Central Division ..	24	48
Southern Division ..	14	31
Sind ..	37	98
Railways ..	..	2

A large number of police stations and outposts remained uninspected in the three divisions of the Presidency proper and Sind. The inspection on Railways is satisfactory.

In the Northern Division all police stations and outposts were visited in the Thana district. The districts in which the largest number of police stations and outposts remained uninspected, *viz*, 8 police stations and 11 outposts and 4 police stations and 18 outposts, were Panch Mahals and Surat respectively. The reason given by the Superintendents is that they could not leave their headquarters for several months owing to the active *Satyagraha* and other political movements and strikes.

In the Central Division, in the Ahmednagar district all the police stations and outposts were inspected. The largest number remained unvisited in the West Khandesh district, namely, 6 police stations and 22 outposts. The District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, explains that there was insufficient time for inspection as the District Superintendent of Police and his Deputy had to visit a number of serious crimes.

In the Southern Division all the police stations and outposts were inspected in the Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara districts. The Belgaum district returned the largest number of police stations and outposts as unvisited, namely, 8 police stations and 10 outposts. The reason advanced is that the Assistant Superintendent of Police was engaged in investigation work in the first part of the year and there was no Assistant Superintendent of Police in the latter part of the year.

As regards the Presidency Railways, all the police stations and outposts excepting 2 of the latter on the M. & S. M. Railway were visited and inspected.

On the whole I am of opinion in spite of the reasons furnished that the inspection work in certain districts was not as satisfactory as it should have been.

In addition to the inspection work done by district officers the Range Deputy Inspectors General inspected the following offices :—

	Deputy Inspector General, Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of Superintendents of Police..	9	9	18
Offices of Assistant Superintendents of Police ..	3	1	4
Offices of Inspectors ..	2	3	5
Offices of Sub-Inspectors including head-quarters Sub-Inspectors ..	8	8	16
Outposts ..	1	10	11
	23	31	54

Inspector General's Tour.

Mr. Souter visited Thana for inspection early in January 1919 before handing over charge to Mr. Guider who then visited the following districts for inspection and other duties :—

Bombay.
Borivli, Thana district.
Dharwar.
Jalgaon.
Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat.

I visited the following districts in the Presidency proper for inspection and other duties :—

Bombay.
Ahmedabad.
Surat.
Broach.
Kaira.
Baroda Cantonment.
Panch Mahals.
Nasik (district and Police Training School).
Sholapur and Sirur (District, Poona).

On several occasions I visited the Poona Police Head-quarters. Besides I went several times in the year to Ahmedabad, Kaira and Bombay in connection with the disturbances of April 1919 and in order to supervise the conduct of the prosecution of the cases that arose from them before the Special Tribunals appointed for the purpose. I visited the following districts in Sind in connection with the Sind Reorganization Scheme : Karachi, Larkana, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Hyderabad and Mirpurkhas. Since the close of the year dealt with in this report I have paid visits of inspection to the remaining districts of the Presidency proper.

Statement E—Armament.

34. During the year under report there was no change in the armament of the force. The arming of inspectors and sub-inspectors continued to be in abeyance in consequence of the inability of the Arsenal authorities to supply revolvers.

Punishments.

35. There was an increase of 233 in the number of officers and men punished departmentally and by the courts, the total number punished being 2,258 against 2,025 in 1918. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 9·52 against 8·73 in 1918, 9·66 in 1917 and 11·08 in 1916. Of the total 2,258 punishments, 2,114 were departmental and 144 judicial against 1,931 and 94 respectively in the preceding year. The Southern Division once again returned the lowest percentage of punishments (4·81 against 4·6 in 1918), while the fluctuations elsewhere are

insignificant. In the Northern Division, Kaira with 20·6 again yielded the highest percentage of punishments and Broach with 4·8 the lowest. In the Central Division, East Khandesh with 14·5 showed the highest. The proportion punished in Ahmednagar (1·6) was the lowest in the Presidency. In the Southern Division. Dharwar returned as usual the highest percentage (9·4) and Kolaba (2·3) the lowest. In Sind the highest percentage (34·7) was again on the Sind Railways and the lowest on the Riverain as in the year before.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, while stating that the increase in Kaira is attributed to an effort to stiffen discipline and to support the authority of the sub-inspectors as much as possible, invites attention to the following remarks by the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira :—

> "Now that the pay of the constabulary has been increased and they are also given good allowances greater obedience and attention to orders can and must in the interest of efficiency be exacted."

Commenting on the large increase of punishments in Sind the Deputy Inspector General observes :—

> "The majority of the judicial punishments were inflicted for allowing prisoners to escape and of departmental punishments for slight breaches of discipline and other minor offences for which extra drill was awarded. As remarked in previous reports, owing to the war, recruits of a very inferior stamp had to be taken on with elementary ideas of discipline and required a considerable amount of coercion before they realized that overstaying leave and absence from duty would not be tolerated."

In my report of the previous year I quoted the remarks of certain officers to the effect that the discipline of the force was unduly lax. My observations have convinced me that much inferior material has been enlisted in recent years. The poor prospects offered to recruits constitute undoubtedly the main cause of the deterioration. The standard of discipline necessarily declined. I have placed before Government two sets of proposals with the object of enhancing the remuneration admissible to the constable, of rewarding proficiency in certain branches of police work and of enlarging his opportunity of rising to be petty officer. When those measures have been brought into operation, it should be possible to require a comparatively high standard of physique, of intelligence and of education in recruits and discipline should gradually improve. In the interval, however, it is not to be expected that there should be an immediate improvement in the punishment returns.

Rewards.

36. Rewards by promotion, good service tickets and money grants numbered 13,663 against 14,551 in 1918. Special promotion by way of rewards stood at 15 against 28 in the preceding year. The percentage of officers and men rewarded to the actual force worked out at 57·6 against 62·77 in 1918. The net decrease was shared by all the divisions and Sind. The highest decrease was returned by Belgaum (309) followed by Ahmedabad (308). The G. I. P. Railway showed the highest increase (380) followed by Thana (364).

Monetary rewards are highly appreciated by the rank and file especially at a time like the present when prices rule extraordinarily high. On my * application Government were pleased to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 10,000 for this purpose.

The total amount expended on monetary rewards was Rs. 41,726.

Titles were conferred as personal distinctions on the following officers :—

Rao Bahadur—Rao Saheb Girdharsing Maniram, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Rao Saheb—Mr. N. V. Trivedi, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Rao Saheb—Mr. Malaya Ganpat, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Khan Saheb—Mr. Badubhai Sahebbhari, Inspector of Police, Kaira.

Khan Saheb—Mr. Sayed Idrus Sayed Husen, Inspector of Police, Kanara.

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* My letter No. 11870-B. dated 8th October 1919.

The undermentioned officers were awarded the King's Police Medal:-

Presidency Proper.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, District Superintendent of Polic

Sind.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch, District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Mahomed Hussein Shujatallishah, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Education.

37. Out of a total force of 971 officers and 22,752 men, the number of officers and men educated was 961 and 12,962, respectively, against 964 and 12,117 in 1918. The percentage of educated officers and men to the total force stood at 58·69 against 56·42 in the preceding year. There was however a decrease of 3 in the number of educated petty officers and an increase of 845 in the number of men as compared with the figures for the previous year.

The increase in the number of educated men is satisfactory. The Central Division and Sind showed the greatest progress in this direction.

Special efforts are necessary to encourage literate recruits. I have already issued orders that no recruit should be enlisted in the unarmed branch who has not passed the IV primary standard. I have proposed the grant of a literacy allowance to constables which will be admissible on a scale rising with the extent of the literary attainments of the men.

Another measure which should have important results in this direction is represented by the effort now being made to establish a Government primary school at each head-quarters lines open to the children of policemen quartered in the lines. Such a school already exists at Poona and has proved a most successful institution. It is hoped to draw literate recruits from these schools.

Resignations.

38. There was a considerable decrease in the number of resignations from 1,060 in 1918 to 955 in 1919. The figure for the year under report was the lowest during the quinquennium as the following figures will show:—

1915	..	..	1,818
1916	..	..	1,573
1917	..	..	1,425
1918	..	..	1,060
1919	..	..	955

A large number of resignations constitutes clear evidence that service in the force is unpopular, and that the remuneration offered does not compete successfully with the terms that can be had elsewhere. The proposals now before Government should offer a reasonably satisfactory scale of remuneration. It is satisfactory that the improvements already made have had the effect of checking resignations.

Vacancies and recruiting.

39. The vacancies fell from 2,394 in 1918 (2,130 in the Presidency proper and 264 in Sind) to 1,913 (1,687 in the Presidency proper and 266 in Sind). The number is still unduly large and exceeds the average number (*viz.*, 1,884·8) in the quinquennium. The districts returning the largest number of vacancies were again Poona (245), Thana (242), Nasik (206), Ahmedabad (132), Broach (124), Dharwar (111) and Thar and Parkar (69).

In the Presidency proper there were more enlistments in 1919 than in 1918 (1,673 against 1,476). During the quinquennium the number of men who left the force under all conditions, inclusive of by deaths, was 13,779; out of these only 1,914 retired on pension or a percentage of 13·89 only.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes:—

"Looking to the number of vacancies one is inclined to believe that the improvements recently effected in the emoluments of policemen by the revision of pay and the grant of certain concessions will enhance the attractiveness of the service and that there will be no difficulty hereafter in obtaining recruits. On this point, however, opinions are

divided. Some Superintendents, *e.g.*, Mr. Cooke, hold that the recruiting problem is no longer difficult. He was influenced by the fact that in February 1919 there was no vacancy in his district. Others assert that the recruiting problem is as much acute now as it was before. It is too early yet to pronounce an opinion either way. Thana is distinctly worse off than other districts in recruitment owing chiefly to its proximity to Bombay which with its industrial activities provides ample scope for labour from the surrounding parts."

The District Magistrate, Kolaba, observes :—

"There is no increase in the recruitment of educated men. The number both in 1918 and 1919 was only 13 against 33 in 1917. It is a truism to say that the police service as at present constituted and paid has no attraction for educated men. In fact even some educated and illiterate men come to the police force only as a last resource."

Commenting on the above remarks of the District Magistrate, Kolaba, the Commissioner, Southern Division, states :—

"I would add that Kolaba is near Bombay ; anyone with a mere smattering of English to be able to read the address on a letter can get Rs. 30 per mensem as a postman. If he knows a little more he can get Rs. 50 in a mill. We cannot compete against the great demand from Bombay."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police in Sind observes :—

"It is obvious that until the pay and prospects compare more favourably even with the wages easily earned by an unskilled workman, the class of men required will not be forthcoming."

Health.

40. The statistics relative to the health of the force show that with the exception of a few districts there was an all round improvement.

The highest percentages of sickness appear to have been amongst the police of Kanara (206·47), Poona (169·31), Kolaba (160·), Dharwar (127·62) and Satara (119·08).

There were 343 deaths as against 858 in 1918. The decrease in the figures of sickness and death was due mainly to the absence of outbreaks of any epidemic, especially influenza.

Escapes and Recaptures.

41. Two hundred and twelve persons escaped from custody during the year under report—23 from jails and lockups, 172 from the custody of the police and 17 from that of the village police, against a total of 188 in the year before. There were 157 recaptures as against 147 in 1918. The percentage of recaptures to escapes works out to 74·06 against 78· in 1918.

The figures show some deterioration due to the largely increased number of prisoners with whom the police had to deal.

Supply.

42. A sum of Rs. 1,82,417 was expended during the financial year (1919-1920) on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the police in the Presidency proper as against 1,36,043 in 1918-1919. The increase in the expenditure during the year under report was due to the general rise in prices. The amount available under this head has become quite inadequate. Instances have come to my notice away from head-quarters lines where men paraded in uniforms that were quite worn out and presented a decidedly shabby appearance.

Inspection of arms and ammunition shops. (Supplementary statement II.)

43. There were 334 shops licensed to deal in arms against 349 in 1918. The number inspected by gazetted police officers was 272 against 197 in the year before. During 1919, 16,432 licenses for possession or carrying of arms including fire-arms were issued against 13,875 in 1918.

The total number of cases instituted in respect of breaches of licenses was 43 of which 17 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 841.

The work of the prosecuting staff.

44. The prosecuting inspectors and sub-inspectors in the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, conducted 5,511 cases against 4,815 cases in 1918. The number of cases ending in conviction of the accused was 3,976 as against 3,366, and the percentage of convictions to the number of cases conducted was 72·14 against 69·90.

It is satisfactory to note that the prosecuting staff were more successful in the courts than in the previous year. Difficulties are, however, being experienced in obtaining properly qualified practitioners to fill vacancies. An improved scale of remuneration is required, and proposals with this end in view are before Government.

The head constables in the Presidency proper were again more successful in 1919 than 1918. They conducted 8,513 cases as compared with 6,989 in 1918 and secured convictions in 6,702 cases representing a percentage of 78·72 of the total number of cases conducted, against 5,353 representing a percentage of 76·59.

Drill.

45. The drill of the force of the Presidency proper and Sind has on the whole been satisfactory notwithstanding the number of vacancies and the heavy demands made on the force at different times.

Musketry.

46. In the Presidency proper a total of 5,282 armed police, foot and mounted, went through the annual musketry course against 5,269 in 1918 and 5,586 in 1917. The increase is slight and calls for no remarks.

The number who secured marksmen's badges was 2,015 as against 2,276 in 1918 and 2,358 in 1917. The decrease is distributed over all the districts and railways. It is however specially marked in the West Khandesh and Kanara districts. Owing to the prevalence of plague the men of the West Khandesh district could not go through the usual musketry practice. In Kanara the rifle range was washed away by the sea and musketry instruction was seriously interrupted. At all other places the decrease is ascribed to be due to inaccurate and worn out muskets. The percentage of marksmen to armed strength dropped to 32·43 from 33·47 in 1918 and that of marksmen to the men put through the course fell from 40·20 to 38·14.

Among districts Belgaum heads the list and Bijapur and East Khandesh have maintained their positions, whilst improvement in shooting has been secured by Ahmednagar, Broach, Satara, Kolaba, Dharwar and Ratnagiri. The most marked improvement was in the Broach and Ahmednagar districts.

In the Province of Sind the number of marksmen rose from 651 in 1918 to 808 during the year under report. The Deputy Inspector General in Sind in noticing the improvement remarks :—

> "The increase is satisfactory, but as pointed out to the Superintendents of Police, an armed force of whom 25 per cent. only are marksmen, can hardly be considered efficient. The question of supplying the Rifle Squad with a more accurate weapon for long distances shooting requires consideration as such a weapon is required in some districts."

Out of 414 Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants armed with revolvers in the Presidency proper, 345 went through the complete course against 329 in 1918 ; 85 were adjudged marksmen against 76 in 1918. The percentage of officers who qualified as marksmen to the total armed strength is 20·53 as against 18·85 in 1918. One hundred and seventy-six of the above officers had received training in revolver-shooting at the Police Training School and of this number 77 qualified as marksmen. The results for the year under report show that the standard of efficiency has slightly improved.

Prizes to the value of Rs. 1,200 were awarded to the winners of the different competitions. The Sholapur district secured the first prize and gold badge for the rifle squad, Panch Mahals the first prize and gold badge for the mounted police, and East Khandesh and Panch Mahals tied for the first prize and badge for the ordinary armed police. Sub-Inspector Reuben Judah Reuben of the West Khandesh district won the first prize for revolver-shooting.

In Sind the first prizes for the smooth-bore weapon for the foot and mounted police were secured by Nawabshah and for the rifled weapon for the rifle squad and mounted police by the Larkana and Hyderabad districts respectively.

Buildings.

47. A sum of Rs. 9,31,000 approximately was spent during the year on major works and Rs. 1,12,000 on minor works. In addition a sum of Rs. 50,500 was spent on works executed departmentally.

The provision of Government quarters for the constabulary and sub-inspectors continues to make progress. But with a building programme totalling Rs. 39,,0,000 still to be carried out, many years must elapse at the existing rate of progress before even urgent needs are met.

In Sind allotments for major and minor works were Rs. 3,97,800 and Rs. 85,000 respectively. A sum of Rs. 4,800 from the former and a sum of Rs. 15,961 from the latter were surrendered.

At the end of my tour of inspection in Sind in November last, I wrote as follows:—

"The provision of proper police lines and other police buildings in Sind has fallen lamentably below requirements. There are satisfactory head-quarters lines but in some cases accommodation provided is insufficient, while at Hyderabad in the case of mounted police the head-quarters lines are totally inadequate both in point of the quality of the accommodation afforded and in the number of quarters provided. In most of the large towns, the town police have no quarters whatever and a considerable portion of them live at the chowkies in the town. These chowkies in most part consist of small mud buildings on the street where as many as 7 or 8 men huddle together in one room. Such arrangements exclude all ideas of privacy and ordinary comfort. I would therefore suggest that a vigorous programme of construction of police buildings should be undertaken."

Village police.

48. The number of cases in which the village police rendered special assistance was 711 against 648 in 1918. Their services were recognized in 97 cases by the grant of good service tickets and by the grant of rewards amounting to Rs. 5,401 against Rs. 3,659 in 1918. On the other hand 370 village police were reported against for neglect of duty against 327 in 1918 and 401 in 1917. Of the former 48, who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted with the result that 28 were convicted. On the whole the village police rendered slightly more assistance in the year under report than in the previous year.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, observes:—

"All possible efforts are being made to encourage the village police to be useful for police purposes, but very little can be made out of them, and I consider that an improvement in the old system is badly needed. The existing arrangement may be useful for revenue purposes, but for police work modern conditions require more intelligence which cannot be expected from the material available. Any changes proposed would involve a certain amount of extra expenditure, but the object which it is designed to secure will outweigh the amount thus spent."

Commenting on the above, the District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, remarks:—

"The District Superintendent of Police's remarks regarding the inefficiency of the village police are undoubtedly well grounded. The present system of watandar village revenue and police servant is showing signs of breaking down in nearly all talukas. For existing conditions it is an anachronism. The revenue work of watandar mahars and of the Jaglias is generally as unsatisfactory as their police work. But it is difficult to suggest any alteration in the system at present owing partly to the very heavy expenditure which will be required if any system of stipendiary village servants is substituted for the watandar system, partly to the fact that though the watandars are generally unwilling and incompetent legally it is difficult to forfeit their watan lands for their inefficiency and incompetence, and partly also to the determination with which the mahars cling to their watan rights in spite of the fact that they get little or no baluta now-a-days and would be far better off as ordinary day-labourers at the current rates of wages."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks:—

"In Karnatic districts village police have valuable watans and there is no difficulty in controlling them. Ratangiri and Kanara complain of the indifference of the village police. * * * As the village police are of the lowest class of society undisciplined and very poorly paid, it is useless to expect too much of them."

Incidents of note.

49. His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Presidency on three occasions as shown below:—

1st visit	..	24th to 31st March 1919.
2nd visit	..	14th to 18th July 1919.
3rd visit	..	22nd to 23rd and 29th to 30th November 1919.

The year was marked by the outbreaks of disorder and violence that occurred in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts in April 1919. These events have formed the subject of investigation by a Committee appointed by the Government of India. The riots were the result of the ill-directed agitation against the Rowlatt legislation and the uncontrolled Satyagraha movement that grew out of it. In speaking of the latter movement the learned President of the Tribunal that tried the Ahmedabad cases remarked :—

> "No evidence has been adduced to show that there was at any time any direct incitement to violence given either by Mr. Gandhi or by his immediate Lieutenants, but it is obvious that such a doctrine as that of refusing respectfully to obey the laws was at least likely to be made use of by seditious persons to promote deeds of violence. Nor was it likely that the illiterate crowds to whom these doctrines were offered would be likely to appreciate the difference between active and passive resistance. Once the duty of loyal obedience was removed violence was bound to issue on sufficient cause arising. The proximate cause of the Ahmedabad disturbances consisted of two rumours of which one was wholly and the other partially false."

The riots at Ahmedabad and Viramgam were marked by murder, rapine and arson, while in the Kaira district a troop train was derailed in order to prevent reinforcements reaching Ahmedabad and the telegraph wires were extensively cut.

The behaviour of the police was not in all cases satisfactory. The unarmed police were swept off the streets of Ahmedabad by the fury of the mob, their uniforms, being in some cases torn off their backs and burned. No resistance was possible.

The armed police displayed steady courage on several occasions. The Bank of Bombay at Ahmedabad was saved by a police guard of one havildar and three constables who fired on the mob as it advanced to the attack and drove marauders away. The civil jail there was similarly saved. As both these buildings adjoin the Government offices which were burned to the ground by the mob, the behaviour of the police guard is a matter for congratulation.

At Viramgam the treasury guard although deserted by the local police officer, stoutly resisted the mob for several hours. As darkness fell, surrounded as they were by burning buildings and overcome by the murder of the chief local civil officer present in the town, who was brutally murdered in the street, they appear to have given way. The complete loot of the treasury was prevented only by the timely arrival of a force of armed men of the Salt Department under the Assistant Collector Mr. Caldecott.

The following is a list of strikes that occurred during the year :—

Ahmedabad.

Date.		How Settled.
2nd November 1919	..Kaisari Hind Mill ..	Increase of wages given.
13th November 1919	..Laxmi Cotton Mills ..	Bonus was given.
Do.	..New Cotton Mills Co.	Do.
25th November 1919	..Edward Manufacturing Mill.	Do.
Do.	..Shrinagar Weaving and Manufacturing Company.	Do.
19th December 1919	..The Motilal Hirabhai Spinning and Weaving Company.	Increase of wages given.
Do.	..Zaveri Mills ..	Do.
29th December 1919	..All Mills (Folding Department).	Do.

Panch Mahals.

1st December 1919	..Municipal Bhangis, Godhra.	Rs. 3 grain compensation was granted.
December 1919	..Railway strike, Bandra.	Increase of pay given

The recurrence of industrial strikes has become a prominent feature of police administration and the cause of much anxiety and hard work when the workmen are out.

Working of the Police Training School.

50. The School was restarted at Nasik from 5th July 1919. Seventy-seven students were selected for admission. Of these three resigned, so that the course opened with 74 students. The School closed for the vacation on 24th November 1919. At the first terminal examination 15 students (10 head constables and 5 outsiders) passed with honours. Forty-four students (21 head constables and 23 outsiders) passed, 13 (5 head constables and 8 outsiders) failed and 1 fell sick during the examination. The proportion of students passed to those who appeared for the examination was 81·95 against 81·82 in 1914-1915.

During the year under report the following Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police joined the School :—

(1) Mr. G. Y. S. Farrant.
(2) Mr. H. M. Leverett.
(3) Mr. J. A. Coghlan.
(4) Mr. D'Maule Cole.

The health of the students in the School was good.

The School was visited by Mr. R. M. Phillips, the Acting Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, in August 1919 and by me in September 1919.

The quality of students from outside the department who presented themselves for admission was on the whole inferior. I trust that with the enhanced remuneration for the sub-inspectorate that will shortly be sanctioned, a superior type of entrant will be attracted.

The School suffered from changes in the appointment of Principal. It has now been found possible to secure a permanent incumbent, and the tone of the School has responded to his able management and direction.

On my visit to the School I delivered a lecture on some general aspects of police work.

Administrative and other changes.

51. During the year under report 2 police stations were converted into outposts in the Northern Division. In the Central Division, 1 police station was converted into an outpost, 1 police station and 1 outpost were newly created and 5 outposts were abolished. In the Southern Division 5 outposts were abolished. On the Presidency Railways 3 outposts were abolished and 31 were temporarily closed. In Sind 1 outpost was abolished and 3 outposts were newly created.

As regards the districts I have paid particular attention to the distribution of the force in relation to the duties that have to be performed in each locality. Some reductions and alterations in police locations have been found possible. As a general rule, however, it will not be expedient to make extensive reductions in the number of police locations since the convenience of the people in reporting crime and in calling in police assistance must be studied. Wherever possible proposals have been framed or are under preparation for the abolition of redundant police locations.

On the Railways on the other hand the large decrease in the number of outposts represents the result of deliberate policy. In my opinion no proper police work is done by small outposts at way-side stations. On the contrary the effective strength of the force is dissipated by distribution in this way. Accordingly outlying posts have been drawn in and the force concentrated so that effective bodies of men can be despatched to deal with localities where much crime occurs, as for instance, stretches of line where the looting of running goods trains may be rife.

Miscellaneous.

52. Sanction was received to certain measures of improvment of the emoluments of the several grades of the force, but the main body of proposals under this head were still under the consideration of Government when the year closed.

Pecuniary assistant amounting to Rs. 2,7411 was afforded to 252 families of the deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widows' Fund for the constabulary" during the year under report. Donations to the extent of

Rs. 787 were also sanctioned to six European subordinate officers during their or their families' illness from the "Fund for providing passages for the wives and children of the European police subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness".

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies of the Ratnagiri and Thana districts and the B. B. & C. I. Railway continued to prosper during the year. Similar organizations were established in the Ahmednagar, West Khandesh and Satara districts. The progress of these three new societies is satisfactory.

During the year under report 836 officers and men from the Presidency proper newly joined the General Provident Fund and 890 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance policies.

I regard the establishment of co-operative credit societies, the joining of the General Provident Fund and the taking out of Post Office Life Insurance policies as measures of great importance for improving the morale of the force, especially in view of the fact that Government were pleased not to accept the proposals that I submitted for the grant of gratuities to the widows of men dying while in service or shortly after retirement.

Three hundred and ninty-one Policemen of the Presidency proper were sued for indebtedness in the Civil Courts against 302 in 1918. The rise in the number clearly indicates the difficulty that is experienced in maintaining families on present scales of remuneration.

Needs of the Department.

53. In my report for 1918 I stated that the needs of the department were many in number and varied in nature. I have already submitted to Government a number of proposals including those for the improvement of pay and allowances of the constabulary, sub-inspectors and inspectors. Orders of Government are still awaited on these proposals.

With the exception of the establishment of a school for the training of detectives and of divisional constabulary schools, I have submitted to Government proposals for the introduction of all the measures that I had in contemplation a year ago.

Salient features.

54. The outstanding feature of the history of crime in the year was the very large increase in the record of cognizable crime. Political agitation, famine conditions and industrial strikes added to the burden. The strength of the force continued to be below the sanctioned cadre. In these circumstances it is a matter for congratulation that a high degree of efficiency was maintained. The statistical returns indicate, if anything, an improvement in certain important directions. And it may be reasonably claimed that the police have successfully discharged an amount of work, unprecedented in volume and highly complicated by the circumstances and events of the year.

The following are the remarks of the Divisional Commissioners.

The Commissioner, Northern Division :—

"From the police point of view the year was one of exceptional difficulties. Even normally the situation would have been grave because of the unprecedented high prices. It is quite true that there was a scarcity of labour and labour commanded high wages. * * * * In many places, *e.g.*, in parts of the Panch Mahals district the people had nothing to live upon and it is to the great credit of the police that the increase in house-breakings and robberies was not greater. We had on the top of the incidence of high prices, to contend with the legacies left us by past political agitation. The passive resistance movement in Kaira which was directly responsible for the spirit of lawlessness and for the outbreak of dacoities was followed by the Satyagraha movement and did not improve the situation. This as is well known led to the serious riots and other crimes last April in Ahmedabad and Kaira districts and to further undermining of Government prestige. Again Kaira district suffered the greatest set back for few of the culprits could be brought to book. This is partly why in spite of the arrest of some of the leaders of the dacoits we cannot get the people to help or give information and why these dacoities go undetected. Train thefts have also noticeably increased in that and the Panch Mahals districts.

"Our normal staff was naturally unable to cope with all this extra work and this partly explains a reduction in the prevention and detection of crime."

The Commissioner, Central Division :—

"The reports and figures submitted contain an interesting record of a successful year's work performed under conditions as arduous and severe as have ever had to be faced by the police force."

The Commissioner, Southern Division :—

"The year was marked by a spurious but nevertheless widespread agitation against the Rowlatt Act. It was also a difficult year on account of scarcity. The superior ranks of the police were very shorthanded and several District Superintendents of Police had to do without Assistant Superintendents or Deputies.

"In spite of all these difficulties the work and discipline of the force maintained the high standard of previous years."

Concluding remarks.

55. The number of officers of the Imperial Service on duty throughout the year was far below the recognized strength, and few districts had Assistant Superintendents of Police except for short periods. Much credit is therefore due to the Superintendents for the success of the year's working. I would specially mention Mr. I. C. Boyd, Poona, Mr. W. Sloane, Thana, Mr. D. Healy, Ahmedabad, Mr. Kelly, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Mr. S. F. Ellis, Sholapur, Mr. W. B. Manley, Dharwar, and Mr. D. MacDonald, East Khandesh.

Among Deputy Superintendents, Mr. C. C. Pegge deserves prominent notice for his work in connection with the Ahmedabad riot cases, Rao Bahadur Girdharsing Maniram for skilful investigation of defaulting bank cases and Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashidkhan for his work in connection with the Viramgam riot cases. The excellent work done by Rao Saheb Metkar in unravelling the murders in the Satara district has already been mentioned.

I am under great obligations to Mr. J. A. Guider, Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, for his able management of the Ahmedabad riot cases and for the hard work that he devoted to them throughout the distressing climate of the hot weather and rains of Ahmedabad.

The Deputy Inspector General, Sind, makes special mention of Messrs. McCulloch Ommanney, Kirkpatrick, Khan Bahadur Mahmoodshah, Zia-ud-din Ahmed, Tanner and Jacob ; among Assistant Superintendents of Police Messrs. Needham, Butler and Barker ; among Deputy Superintendents of Police Messrs. Sutton, Tahilram, Zamanshah, Naraindas and Abdul Satarkhan.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. ROBERTSON,

Inspector-General of Police.

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of the population of cognizable crime, etc., during 1919.

District.	Cognizable crime reported during 1919.	Murders reported during 1919.	Attempt at murder and culpable homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Cases of receiving stolen property.	Totals serious crime.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Ahmedabad ..	1·900	0·010	00·10	0·010	0·020	0·520	0·610	0·030	0·061
2 Broach ..	1·790	0·040	0·020	0·007	0·030	0·680	0·390	0·020	0·008
3 Kaira ..	2·120	0·030	0·010	0·050	0·060	0·660	0·580	0·050	0·010
4 Panch Mahals ..	2·000	0·030	0·010	0·010	0·020	0·550	0·530	0·030	0·072
5 Surat ..	1·030	0·010	Nil	0·010	0·010	0·250	0·330	0·010	0·003
6 Thana ..	2·713	0·027	0·012	0·047	0·045	0·870	1·040	0·064	0·010
Total N. D. ..	1·925	0·024	0·010	0·023	0·030	0·588	0·580	0·034	0·043
7 Ahmednagar ..	1·490	0·017	0·006	0·028	0·043	0·480	0·600	0·031	0·006
8 East Khandesh ..	2·160	0·010	0·007	0·045	0·064	0·800	0·850	0·081	0·008
9 West Khandesh ..	1·810	0·020	0·006	0·070	0·070	0·610	0·680	0·002	0·015
10 Nasik ..	2·990	0·026	0·003	0·032	0·079	1·060	1·180	1·120	0·009
11 Poona ..	3·620	0·002	0·006	0·002	0·005	0·080	1·920	0·005	0·006
12 Satara ..	1·700	0·020	0·010	0·020	0·070	0·390	0·700	0·020	0·005
13 Sholapur ..	1·500	0·020	0·010	0·030	0·050	0·340	0·670	0·040	0·007
Total C. D. ..	2·181	0·016	0·006	0·032	0·054	0·537	0·943	0·185	0·008
14 Belgaum ..	1·590	0·040	0·007	0·009	0·060	0·550	0·550	0·020	0·006
15 Bijapur ..	1·160	0·020	0·010	0·010	0·030	0·310	0·340	0·010	0·005
16 Dharwar ..	1·704	0·041	0·006	0·016	0·048	0·543	0·647	0·038	0·007
17 Kanara ..	1·400	0·007	0·002	0·004	0·020	0·380	0·660	0·010	0·002
18 Kolaba ..	1·533	0·005	0·013	0·002	0·023	0·412	0·603	0·033	0·003
19 Ratnagiri ..	0·440	0·005	0·0008	Nil	0·009	0·130	0·190	0·001	0·0008
Total S. D. ..	1·304	0·019	0·006	0·006	0·031	0·387	0·049	0·018	0·004
Average for Presidency proper ..	1·924	0·020	0·008	0·022	0·041	0·533	0·576	0·089	0·017
Total for Sind ..	3·820	0·040	0·030	0·010	0·030	0·960	1·810	0·200	0·009
Average for Presidency and Sind ..	2·398	0·023	0·013	0·019	0·038	0·640	0·884	0·117	0·016

No. JUDL.-432 OF 1920.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, July 1920.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the administration report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1919; copies have been forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

Charges.

2. Mr. Luck held charge of the appointment of Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind till the beginning of May. He was relieved by Mr. Ommanney who held the post till the arrival of Mr. Ingle towards the end of May. Mr. Ingle held charge of that office for the remainder of the year. Larkana and Nawabshah were the only districts in which there were no changes of Superintendents during the year.

Reported crime.

3. A further rise has taken place in the figures of reported crime, the number of crime being 13,430 as against 12,314 in 1918. All districts except Nawabshah, Thar Parkar and Sind Railways contributed to the increase, which was largest in Karachi and Hyderabad districts. The increase is ascribed to the prevalent scarcity and the abnormal conditions of the year owing to the unprecedented rise in prices of almost all articles of daily use and foodstuffs and also in a measure to the exhaustion of the peoples' means by the prolonged dearness. The increase in Karachi was however in the town, not in the outside district, and is ascribed by the District Superintendent of Police as due to the insufficiency of the Police force. This will receive special attention in the reorganisation proposals.

4. The reduction in the number of Indian Penal Code cases on the Sind Railways from 1,784 to 1,479 is satisfactory: in the previous year the number of such cases was almost double that of the preceding year. The diminution is principally accounted for by a large fall under thefts which this year were 332 less than last year.

Serious crime.

5. There was an increase in serious crime under every head except attempts at murder and culpable homicide and robbery. The numbers of murders classed as true rose from 104 in 1918 to 118 in 1919; the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts were mainly responsible for the increase. The number of attempts at murder and culpable homicide however dropped from 90 in 1918 to 65 in 1919. If the statistics of murder and attempts at murder and culpable homicide are taken together there was a decrease of 11 compared with the figures of the previous year. These cases were of the usual type generally having their origin in jealousy and intrigues about women. Of the 14 dacoities reported during the year, 11 ended in conviction. The most serious case of dacoity occured at Nunhi in the Umarkot taluka of the Thar Parkar district. About 20 dacoits of the Bhati clan belonging to the Jasalmer State armed with guns and swords and mounted on camels entered the village in broad daylight and robbed the complainant of ornaments and other valuables to the amount of Rs. 24,700. The Superintendent of Police proceeded to Jasalmer in pursuit of the gang but was unable to make any arrests. The State authorities promised to surrender the accused within a stipulated time but failed to do so.

There was no serious crime attributed to the Hurs, but this immunity is solely the result of the vigorous and resolute policy adopted in dealing with them, and there is sufficient indication that any relaxation of that policy would be followed by serious crime. The arrangement of sending the most dangerous to the Visapur Settlement has had a very salutary effect as they dread deportation much more than jail. Thirteen men absconded from the settlement in the Thar Parkar district of whom ten were recaptured and three are still at large. Eight men escaped from the settlements in the Nawabshah district, of whom six were recaptured and two are still at large.

Excluded cases.

6. Cases struck off as false during the year numbered 3,020 as against 2,555 in the preceding year, the percentage on the total number of cases for disposal being 19·44 as against 18·56 in the previous year.

The number of complaints declared to be maliciously false was 763, the highest for the quinquennial period 1915—1919. Prosecutions were undertaken in 76 of these cases, the results being 23 convictions, 6 acquittals, 3 withdrawals (in one case the accused having died), and 44 cases still pending. Deducting pending cases the percentage of convictions was the same as last year, *viz.*, 71·87. Although there has been no further improvement in the percentage of convictions for the year, yet the results may be regarded as satisfactory. There was some improvement in the use of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code: it was applied to 122 cases as against 87 in 1918, while the compensation awarded amounted to Rs. 4,524 as compared with Rs. 2,645 in the preceding year. This improvement is due to the attention now being paid by the District Magistrates to the use of this important section; but it might well be more used, particularly in Karachi, and the District Magistrate, Upper Sind Frontier, rightly says that few Magistrates understand their powers properly in this connection and are therefore afraid to use them.

7. The total number of Indian Penal Code cases for disposal amounted to 9,675 of which 3,189 or 32·96 per cent. ended in conviction as against 29·83 per cent. in 1918 and 32·18 per cent. in 1917.

Percentages of cases ending in conviction to cases tried show some improvement under classes V and VI only. Under almost all other classes, and more particularly under class IV, the percentages show a falling off which is difficult to explain but may be attributed partly to the larger number of cases the Police had to deal with during the year and partly to the poor class of investigating officers. The ratio of undetected crime to true cases reported during the year is 54·47 per cent. and represents a slight improvement over that of 1918, when it was 57 15 per cent. The percentage is again very high, especially on the Sind Railways and in the Riverain. Results were most unsatisfactory in the Riverain charge where the percentage rose from 58·11 in 1918 to 70·93 in 1919. This was partly due to one police-station remaining in charge of a Head Constable, while many cattle theft cases were registered by the Police on receipt of belated information and could not be traced. Better results cannot however be expected under the system now in force, under which the Riverain Police have no jurisdiction outside the forests. Under the proposals of the new reorganisation scheme the Riverain Police is to be abolished and this is certainly desirable. As however the Deputy Inspector-General observes, an enormous amount of cattle theft is never reported, because it is useless to do so, generally through the circumstances of the theft. This was strikingly illustrated in the year under report in the Upper Sind Frontier district, when a raid by the Police resulted in the identification of a large number of stolen cattle, the loss of which had never been previously reported. The results of conviction obtained in cases under the Abkari, Opium, Salt, Custom and Arms Acts continued to be satisfactory.

Stolen property.

8. The results achieved in connection with the recovery of stolen property were even less satisfactory than those of last year. The percentage of property recovered fell from 32·86 in 1918 to 29·16. On the other hand the percentage of complainants who received back their stolen property rose from 46·64 to 49·41.

Habitual crime.

9. Altogether 1,261 bad characters were proceeded against under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year as against 874 in the previous year. The number of persons ordered to furnish security was 816 of whom 271 were released on security and 545 were sent to jail, while the cases of 188 persons were still pending at the close of the year. The results are better than last year and may be regarded as satisfactory. Larkana district records the highest number of convictions, which was nearly double that in the previous year. In Karachi the number of convictions amounted to 130 as against 18 in the preceding year. The Superintendent of Police, Karachi, claims that this preventive measure has kept down crime in his district. Of the 151 persons prosecuted in the Hyderabad district, 137 were sent up from the Tando circle out of which 110 were convicted. The increasing tendency to commit thefts, which is directly attributable to the scarcity prevailing everywhere, renders a larger number of these cases necessary, and this reason accounts for the increase of 144 in the number of persons prosecuted in the Nawabshah district. The Commissioner concurs in the view that Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code is in Sind a very useful and indeed indispensable instrument for the prevention of crime, though it must be used with circumspection.

Criminal tribes.

10. The general question of the action to be taken against criminal tribes in the province still remains unsettled. The arrival of an officer specially appointed to deal with the subject is awaited. Although the problem differs in many respects from that in the Presidency there is undoubted need of systematized action.

Personal investigation and inspection.

11. The proportion of serious crime personally investigated by Superintendents and their assistants was slightly larger than in the previous year. Of 346 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 232 cases were visited by the Superintendents and their assistants, leaving 114 not visited. Of the 114 cases not visited, the Upper Sind Frontier district is responsible for 44. The District Magistrate observes that many of the murders committed in his district are not reported till some months after their occurrence, in most cases the body is not produced, very often the scene of the crime is not even known. Such cases can be disposed of only by a jirga and there is no advantage whatever in the District Superintendent of Police or his deputy visiting the very doubtful scene of crime. In the Hyderabad district the inaccessibility of most parts of the Tando division was responsible for the large number of cases not being visited. The number of police-stations and outposts which remained unvisited by Superintendents and their assistants during the year cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The number of police-stations visited was 93 out of a total of 130 and of outposts 229 out of a total of 327. The inspections were insufficient in the Sukkur and Thar Parkar districts. Mr. Trotter who was in charge of the Sukkur district police from 1st January to 7th August 1919 had his touring restricted by serious illness in his family. In the Thar Parkar district the deficiency is ascribed to difficulties of transports and to the probability of the transfer of the Superintendent (Mr. Trotter) during the season when the Desert outposts can be visited.

The Commissioner notes with satisfaction that the Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, left no police-station or outpost unvisited during the year.

Pending cases.

12. There has been a further rise in the number of cases pending before the police and the magistracy, from 1,949 in 1918 to 2,295. The increase is common to all districts except the Sind Railways and is ascribed to the increase in the reported crime during the year. Of the pending cases 1,685 are with magistrates and 610 with the police. The number of pending cases with the magistracy has largely increased since 1917 when it was only 921. There is doubtless truth in the Deputy Inspector-General's conclusion that some of the Magistrates are overworked, but on the other hand the number of Magistrates in Sind is very considerable, and some of the Resident Magistrates are certainly not overburdened. The Commissioner proposes to make special enquiry into the matter with a view to the more speedy disposal of cases by Magistrates. There was a further improvement in the percentage of convictions to trials in Sessions Courts which rose from 70·18 to 74·05.

Internal administration.

13. There was an increase in the total number of punishments inflicted on officers and men which amounted to 719 as compared with 539 in 1918. The increase was general and is due to the recruitment of a very inferior stamp of personnel who required a considerable amount of discipline before they realised that overstayal of leave and absence from duty would not be tolerated. The Railway Police continued to be in need of better discipline.

The number of policemen rewarded for good service decreased slightly from 3,255 to 3,057 and the percentage on the total strength dropped from 54·74 to 51·22. These figures are on the whole satisfactory.

Health of the force.

14. It is gratifying to note that the general health of the force improved during the year under review; the percentage of admission into hospitals dropped from 52·46 to 32·99. The number of deaths in the force also fell from 268 to 100, *i.e.*, by nearly 63 per cent. The decrease is doubtless due to the absence during the year of any epidemic such as influenza which wrought such havoc in the province in the previous year.

Recruitment.

15. The total number of vacancies fell from 264 to 226, but there is stated to be no improvement in the stamp of man recruited. The highest number of vacancies occurred as usual in the Thar Parkar district where service continues to be unpopular. The Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Inspector-General that the remedy lies in the construction of quarters and the grant of a local allowance in the Thar Parkar district and in other notoriously unhealthy tracts in the province.

The number of resignations in the year was 398 as against 486 while the enlistment totalled 1,049 as compared with 1,146 in 1918 and 863 in 1917. The right type of recruit will not be forthcoming until the pay and prospects are improved. It may be hoped that the steps which are being taken for improving the pay and prospects of the Police will attain this result.

Building.

16. The allotments for major and minor works were Rs. 3,97,800 and 85,000, respectively. A sum of Rs. 4,800 from the former and a sum of Rs. 15,961 from the latter were surrendered owing to the want of contractors and increases in the rates of labour and material. The amounts allotted were found insufficient to meet the increasing demands for adequate and sanitary quarters for the Police in Sind. As was observed by the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, during his visit to Sind, the Police buildings in Sind are lamentably below requirements and a vigorous programme of construction is required. The large proportion of the grant for minor works which had to be surrendered was regrettable. This might be improved by better co-ordination between the Public Works Department and the Police Department.

Criminal Investigation Department.

17. The staff of the Criminal Investigation Department in Sind had to do an enormous amount of responsible work during the year which was marked by a great deal of unrest and increasing political activities. The staff requires strengthening and re-organisation, but the Commissioner concurs in the Deputy Inspector-General's commendation of the work done by the existing staff.

Salient features.

18. The acting Commissioner was not in Sind during the year under report but he has since had the opportunity of judging of the work of the Police. The force is now going through a period of transition. The old reliance on the zamindars to assist in tracing out crime and offenders has greatly weakened: not only is the zamindar's authority over their tribesmen or cultivators less than it used to be, but in many cases the zamindars give assistance with far less willingness than they did in the past. In any case the system, though unavoidable in the circumstances of Sind, was open to considerable objection. It is necessary that the Police should now rely more on their own efforts; and a greater measure of detective ability must be developed in particular by the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. While efforts must be made to bring the Police upto a more modern standard, the special conditions of Sind which facilitate certain forms of crime and the traditions and habits of the people which attach no moral stigma to such offences must be borne in mind; and absolute approximation between the system in the Presidency proper and Sind will not be possible or necessary. The reorganisation proposals will affect the whole Police force in Sind; but there are special points such as the division of Karachi into city and district areas and the placing of the Criminal Investigation Department force in Sind and Karachi on a more satisfactory footing. As already indicated in the report, a great deal requires to be done for the housing of the Police. Unfortunately such housing having to meet severe climatic conditions in Sind is unusually expensive; but it is necessary for the welfare and contentment of the force. The year has been one of considerable difficulty; and attempts have been made to seduce the Police from duty. Appeals have been made to their religious feelings; and the men are drawn from a class which is particularly open to such appeals, especially when coming from their Pirs and holy men. It is satisfactory to find that these attempts have had little success, and that the Police force as a whole has done its duty with perfect loyalty.

Personal.

19. Considering the special difficulties of the year the Commissioner thinks that the Police administration has attained a very fair measure of success. During the year Government and the Police force lost the services of Mr. Luck. The value of these services were recognised in the Commissioner's review of last year's report. Mr. Ingle has applied himself to the administration of the force under him with a high sense of duty and unfailing industry. The Commissioner, without any desire to be invidious, would mention for especially good work during the year Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick and Khan Bahadur Mahmud Shah.

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

APPENDICES

STATEMENT

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1919

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence.	1	...	...	1	...	...
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	1	...	1	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	2	1	...	3	...	1
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ...	4	31	...	35	...	8
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps .	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	1	...	1	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	6	...	7	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	2	13	...	15	...	4
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	41	236	...	277	4	19
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	181	613	10	734	16	293
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	6	26	...	32	1	2
		Total ...	188	928	10	1,106	21	327
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	178	490	6	662	2	98
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	14	45	...	59	7	10
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	55	169	...	224	2	43
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	24	103	1	126	14	41
15	377	Unnatural offence	6	48	...	54	5	10
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	21	93	...	114	...	27
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	23	160	...	183	1	44
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	159	1,127	1	1,285	17	519
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	43	...	48	2	30
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	157	940	2	1,095	28	437
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	42	247	2	287	22	103
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	1	16	...		3	4
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	75	359	1	433	29	149
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	25	133	...	158	2	55
		Total ...	785	3,973	13	4,745	134	1,570

A—PART I.

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.					
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Column s 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded and withdrawn	Non-cognizable.	Jirga.	Committed to Sessions.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	13	2	3	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	1	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	1	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...
26	168	13	43	224	16	13	240	2	2	12	...	...	...
175	127	81	37	255	272	31	527	1	4	70	45	...	...
8	18	1	2	21	4	...	25	...	...	1	...	...	...
227	337	99	86	532	294	44	826	3	6	84	45	...	...
182	183	64	124	377	1	...	378	6	3	15	...	28	5
14	16	6	6	28	...	...	28	...	...	3	2	...	...
56	92	16	12	120	3	2	123	1	2	3	5	4	5
35	27	4	5	37	7	1	44	...	...	2	...	...	...
12	19	3	5	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	27	8	38	73	2	1	75	...	...	1	3	...	...
14	110	6	4	120	4	2	124	4	...	3	...	...	...
252	206	240	45	492	171	33	663	3	3	364	29	...	...
8	2	...	6	8	8	1	16	...	...	1	1	...	...
168	206	219	36	463	263	53	726	1	...	334	47	...	...
73	50	15	18	85	64	6	149	...	6	11	6	...	...
6	2	...	2	4	20	5	24	...	...	...	1	...	...
77	141	22	14	178	118	43	296	...	1	18	15	...	...
33	44	12	10	66	10	5	76	2	...	15	2	...	2
944	1,125	615	325	2,078	671	152	2,749	17	15	770	111	32	12

STATEMENT A—PART I—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1919*

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	206	393	3	596	22	47
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery	176	817	40	953	132	176
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	83	610	58	635	24	120
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	38	322	6	354	11	145
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,881	11,957	1,189	12,649	503	908
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	4	7	...	11	...	...
		Total ...	2,388	14,106	1,296	15,198	692	1,396
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	41	304	21	324	22	152
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	8	136	2	142	2	46
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	2	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	49	442	23	468	24	198
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	422	3,716	77	4,061	218	731
		{ ordinary ...	2,213	17,976	1,687	18,502	559	2,327
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	182	946	18	1,110	40	236
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	203	1,380	1	1,582	33	311
37	419, 420	Cheating ...	114	496	7	603	18	134
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	64	579	69	574	27	211
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	12	86	9	89	1	11
		Total ...	3,210	25,179	1,868	26,521	896	3,961
	Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...		6,620	44,628	3,210	48,038	1,767	7,452
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	2	15	...	17	...	4
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	25	250	30	245	3	66
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	137	1,588	...	1,675	14	127
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	47	638	...	685	...	36
		Total ..	211	2,441	30	2,622	17	233
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*6,831	47,069	3,240	50,660	1,784	7,685

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1918 :—
Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1918—6,453 cases.

Northern Division	.. + 71 cases	70 cases of previous year again taken up this year. +1 case erroneously omitted last year has been included this year.
Central Division	.. + 77 cases	of previous year again taken up this year.
Southern Division	.. + 66	undetected cases of previous year detected this year.
Sind	.. + 157	cases—difference not explained.
Railways	.. + 7	cases of last year brought on Register this year.
Total.	... +378 cases.	

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.					
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded and withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	Jirga.	Committed to Sessions.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
124	124	26	250	403	13	...	416	...	3	2	4	5	...
170	203	34	230	507	42	12	549	...	8	10	15	3	5
141	36	14	299	407	40	5	447	1	...	3	3	...	...
49	102	11	36	155	79	23	234	...	...	3	3	...	...
1,818	2,469	292	6,633	10,583	162	72	10,745	2	24	37	15	...	...
6	4	...	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,308	2,938	377	7,449	12,060	336	112	12,396	3	35	55	40	8	5
43	43	58	6	128	307	48	435	...	...	74	5	...	...
15	41	31	6	80	6	1	86	1	...	34	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	84	89	12	208	313	49	521	1	...	108	5	...	...
666	1,220	140	1,064	2,501	152	52	2,653	5	17	5	16	...	...
2,160	6,103	303	6,973	15,066	694	391	15,760	6	71	22	29	...	...
213	399	16	197	630	401	62	1,031	...	9	5	3	...	...
201	861	90	57	1,009	77	35	1,086	3	26	4	8	...	...
138	212	21	71	311	181	43	492	4	5	12	3	...	...
81	116	97	38	320	901	144	1,221	1	3	155	22	...	...
13	11	1	52	73	1	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,472	8,922	668	8,452	19,910	2,407	727	22,317	19	131	203	81	..	...
7,011	13,406	1,848	16,324	34,788	4,021	1,084	38,809	43	187	1,220	282	40	17
8	5	1	4	10	23	7	33	...	...	1	...	...	...
18	138	8	11	187	61	39	248	1	...	5	1	...	...
151	1,280	28	117	1,375	2,200	1,895	3,575	2	6	14	3	...	...
61	562	15	2	579	482	436	1,061	8	1	18	...		...
238	1,935	52	134	2,151	2,766	2,377	4,917	11	7	38	4	...	..
7,244	15,341	1,900	16,458	36,939	6,787	3,461	43,726	54	194	1,258	286	40	17

NOTES.—(1) Column 4.—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
(2) Column 8.—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) Column 15—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
(4)—Cases entered against serial No. 43 are not all cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in Statement A, Part I, for the sake of convenience.

K. C. RUSHTON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1919

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	2	1	...	...	3	2	1
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	3	37	...	...	34	21	13
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps ...	1	4	...	...	5	4	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	1	5	...	...	4	2	2
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	2	23	...	...	21	7	14
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	35	280	...	...	277	219	58
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	666	3,010	86	109	2,288	848	1,440
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	4	36	...	...	32	27	5
		Total ...	714	3,401	86	109	2,665	1,131	1,534
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	313	875	40	5	802	342	460
12	307	Attempts at murder...	15	46	1	...	42	18	24
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	119	358	6	...	324	206	118
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	29	105	2	1	79	31	48
15	377	Unnatural offence	8	34	4	...	33	23	10
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	16	49	2	...	55	31	24
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	18	132	2	...	133	108	25
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	309	1,781	33	...	1,527	369	1,158
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	18	3	...	13	3	10
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	321	1,361	39	...	1,317	344	973
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	58	355	29	2	255	79	176
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	1	33	...	...	22	7	15
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine...	106	456	8	...	453	222	231
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	21	126	3	...	104	51	53
		Total ...	1,337	5,729	172	8	5,159	1,834	3,325
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	2,019	1,141	84	12	1,400	732	668
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	187	622	17	2	639	390	249
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	25	178	5	...	150	53	97
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	32	291	6	...	294	190	104

A—PART II,

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.						
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatic, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded and withdrawn.	Approvers.	Jirga.	Committed to Sessions.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	3	5	...	5	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	2	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	.....	...	...	2	...	...	...
25	35	26	13	12	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
15	933	1,759	138	1,486	21	...	239	406	...	...	...
1	5	106	3	103	3	...	...	.....	...	...	...
41	989	1,898	154	1,608	27	...	239	410	...	...	...
43	313	1	...	1	16	...	12	62	11	56	7
1	16	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	1	...	...
7	114	6	3	3	4	...	29	9	1	9	10
2	49	10	1	8	2	...	1	2	...	...	...
3	5	...	...	....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	8	1	1	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	11	19	4	14	4	...	...	2	...	...	...
15	444	451	70	368	11	...	75	773	...	...	...
...	5	20	...	20	.....	...	...	1	....	...	...
7	249	553	82	438	14	...	63	700	...	...	...
24	102	240	20	164	2	6	17	18	...	...	...
...	11	54	13	39	.....	...	1	.....	...	...	...
1	76	222	70	145	3	...	22	20	...	...	...
...	33	16	6	10	1	...	6	17	...	...	2
103	1,436	1,593	270	1,210	58	6	227	1,615	13	65	19
9	1,600	137	5	124	55	...	9	1	7	5	...
17	133	105	16	69	3	3	12	24	1	18	18
1	43	98	6	85	1	...	4	8	...	...	...
...	21	144	38	106	.....	...	2	5	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—PART II—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1919*

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—concluded.							
29.	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	862	6,234	113	11	6,006	4,125	1,881
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	49	53	11	...	65	34	31
		Total ...	3,174	8,519	236	25	8,554	5,524	3,030
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	63	394	2	...	383	103	280
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	8	150	2	...	119	42	77
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	71	544	4	...	502	145	357
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	205	2,689	31	2	2,502	1,745	757
		ordinary	1,283	11,647	213	7	11,463	9,034	2,429
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	91	606	12	1	577	446	131
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	202	1,926	53	3	1,837	1,249	588
37	419, 420	Cheating	108	459	9	1	412	275	137
38	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	51	648	11	...	600	155	445
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	5	31	...	...	28	19	9
		Total ...	1,945	18,006	329	14	17,419	12,923	4,496
		Total, Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ..	7,241	36,199	827	156	34,299	21,557	12,742
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	80	...	...	11	6	5
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	17	294	3	1	294	222	72
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	166	2,398	25	2	2,303	2,007	296
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act (III of 1911)	47	674	...	...	629	575	54
		Total ...	230	3,396	28	3	3,237	2,810	427
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*7,471	39,595	855	159	37,536	24,367	13,169

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15.—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
(2) Persons entered against serial No. 43 are not all concerned in cognizable offences under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part II, for the sake of convenience.

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1918:—
Column 12 of Statement A, Part II for 1918 — 7,356 persons.

Northern Division ... ... + 4 persons { +7 persons erroneously omitted last year have been included this year
−3 " " shown as pending have been omitted this year
+4

Central Division ... ... — 2 persons erroneously shown as pending have been omitted this year.
Sind ... ... +113 persons—difference not explained.

Total +115 persons.

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates Cases.			Remarks.						
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatic, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded and withdrawn.	Approvers.	Jirga.	Committed to Session
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
63	869	349	102	240	26	8	68	100	2	...	...
...	23	...	...	...	.....	...	3	.....	...	...	...
90	2,689	833	167	624	85	6	98	138	10	23	18
...	33	738	80	642	1	...	38	194	...	...	...
...	35	57	12	45	1	...	1	53	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	68	795	92	687	2	...	39	247	...	...	...
64	301	307	121	135	16	2	40	10	...	...	...
76	1,124	1,273	634	553	34	13	76	84	...	...	...
26	102	549	71	451	1	1	3	5	...	...	...
30	133	128	61	60	6	12	34	6	...	...	...
10	130	386	51	323	3	...	12	10	...	...	...
3	76	2,060	258	1,736	2	...	10	317	...	..	...
...	8	6	...	6	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
209	1,924	4,709	1,196	3,264	62	28	175	432	...	...	...
443	7,106	9,828	1,879	7,393	234	40	778	2,842	23	88	37
...	19	37	3	34	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
1	11	192	116	74	1	...	1	35	...	...	...
6	224	3,167	2,567	575	7	...	3	14	...	...	...
8	80	617	525	76	11	1	...	17	...	...	...
15	334	4,013	3,211	759	19	1	4	66	...	...	...
458	7,440	13,841	5,090	8,152	253	41	782	2,908	23	88	37

K. C. RUSHTON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1919 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Sections of I. P. Code.											
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	120B (1) and 120B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	40	348	388	28	16	102	208	34	...	...	1.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	11	29	40	4	...	18	12	6	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	100	381	481	17	30	169	189	75	...	...	3; 1 transferred.
7	465 to 477a ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	6	36	42	1	3	20	7	9	...	...	2 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	7	126	133	3			84	3	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	8	9	...	...	2	6	1	...	...	
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	24	655	679	1	5	151	492	29	...	...	2; 1 transferred.
		Total ...	189	1,585	1,774	54	57	502	999	158	...	...	6; 2 transferred; 2 committed to Sessions.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	7	97	104	30	2	42	17	13	...	...	1.
		Total ...	7	97	104	30	2	42	17	13	...	...	1.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	1	17	18	9	4	4	...	...	1	...	1 transferred.
15	352, 355, 358 .	Criminal force	33	1,217	1,250	312	544	259	92	43	...	...	2.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	56	56	5	40	4	6	1	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	321	12,879	13,200	1,814	6,782	3,084	1,038	477	8	40	7; 5 transferred.
		Total ...	355	14,169	14,524	2,140	7,370	3,351	1,136	521	9	40	9; 6 transferred.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	11	179	190	60	...	85	32	13	...	...	1.
19	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	49	498	547	117	16	239	140	34	4	...	2; 1 transferred.
20	426, 427, 434 .	Mischief (simple)	74	2,332	2,406	449	966	619	277	92	1	3	2; 3 transferred.
		Total ...	134	3,009	3,143	626	982	943	449	139	5	3	5; 4 transferred.

STATEMENT B—PART I—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1919 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways*—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
21	296	Offences against religion ...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	46	47	5	20	16	5	1	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	95	1,842	1,937	395	693	551	89	206	1	...	2; 2 transferred; 1 committed to Sessions.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	13	232	245	40	77	100	14	14	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	92	3,734	3,826	862	1,403	1,061	391	108	3	4	2; 1 transferred.
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	4	351	355	4	2	49	283	17	...	1	
27	294a ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	71	71	...	1	14	55	1	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	43	541	584	31	13	61	432	46	2	...	1 proceeding stopped.
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	19	19	6	...	7	6	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	12	91	103	8	12	51	23	9	...	...	
3	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	7	394	401	72	85	143	69	12	...	...	
		Total ...	267	7,323	7,590	1,423	2,307	2,054	1,387	414	6	5	4; 3 transferred; 1 committed to Sessions; 1 proceeding stopped.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,156	46,291	48,447	463	5,020	4,561	35,471	2,926	1	5	3; 5 transferred; 1 dormant
		Total ...	2,156	46,291	48,447	463	5,020	4,561	35,471	2,926	1	5	3; 5 transferred; 1 dormant.
		Grand Total ...	*3,108	72,478	75,586	4,737	15,738	11,454	39,460	4,172	21	53	28; 20 transferred; 3 committed to Sessions; 1 dormant; 1 proceeding stopped.

Note.—The tota in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

*Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1918 and column 4 of the same statement for 1919 :—

3,107 Figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1918.
Sind ... + 1 Difference not explained.

3,108 cases.

K. C. RUSHTON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1919 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)	
		Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State ...	...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	60	465	30	1	554	1	195	232	56·97	49	27	...	...	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	16	35	...	.....	51	1	26	8	51·43	6	...	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	109	440	22	13	558	16	225	202	43·72	95	19	...	...	1 transferred.
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	18	71	...	3	86	...	49	12	16·90	15	3	...	...	7 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	124	22	.....	151	11	36	100	68·49	3	1	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	5	...	.....	6	...	2	4	80·	...	...	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	123	2,197	182	1	2,501	11	633	1,729	72·68	109	11	...	...	8 transferred.
		Total ...	332	3,339	258	18	3,909	40	1,166	2,348	65·31	278	61	...	...	9 transferred; 7 committed to Sessions.
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	1	...	.....	1	...	....	...	...	1	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband	...	5	...	.....	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	6	...	.....	6	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	22	203	8	.....	233	29	133	38	18·	27	6	...	...	
		Total ...	22	203	8	.....	233	29	133	38	18·	27	6	...	...	
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	22	...	.....	22	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	...	4 transferred.
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	67	2,276	16	15	2,344	350	696	175	7·64	95	1,028	...	...	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .	3	159	...	.....	162	10	23	24	15·09	2	103	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	995	28,445	37	204	29,273	2,882	8,678	1,871	6·57	1,145	14,691	...	...	6 transferred.
		Total ...	1,065	30,902	53	219	31,801	3,242	9,413	2,070	6·69	1,242	15,824	...	...	10 transferred.
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	13	211	8	3	229	32	136	39	17·31	16	6	...	...	
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	93	747	10	8	842	67	463	207	27·34	59	45	...	...	1 transferred.
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	259	5,088	...	24	5,323	618	1,717	642	12·62	286	2,057	...	...	3 transferred.
		Total ...	365	6,046	18	35	6,394	717	2,316	888	14·64	361	2,108	...	...	4 transferred.

STATEMENT B—PART II—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1919 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways*—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)	
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*															
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	5	...	.....	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	52	...	.....	53	5	17	8	15·39	2	21	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	275	4,429	6	50	4,660	410	1,271	135	3·04	652	2,187	...	...	3 transferred; 2 committed to Sessions.
24	500 to 502, ...	Defamation	23	463	....	5	481	51	251	26	5·61	32	118	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	326	6,435	55	95	6,721	725	2,407	735	11·33	294	2,570	...	...	
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	9	1,051	55	.....	1,115	8	472	393	35·53	94	148	1	...	
27	294*a*	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	32	...	.....	32	...	12	19	59·37	...	1	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	77	1,111	129	17	1,300	16	230	958	77·90	68	28	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	46	...	.....	46	17	12	17	37·	...	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	49	312	...	.....	361	12	188	121	40·	25	12	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	13	384	1	.....	398	38	168	101	26·23	25	66	...	...	
		Total ...	773	14,330	246	167	15,172	1,285	5,029	2,516	17·27	1,182	5,155	1	...	3 transferred; 2 committed to Sessions.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,619	52,059	1,073	426	55,325	922	6,998	38,820	73·06	3,175	5,403	...	1	5 transferred; 1 dormant.
		Total ...	2,619	52,059	1,073	426	55,325	922	6,998	38,820	73·06	3,175	5,403	...	1	5 transferred; 1 dormant.
		Grand Total ...	*5,176	106,676	1,654	865	112,841	6,235	25,060	46,681	43·01	6,266	23,557	1	1	31 transferred; 9 committed to Sessions; 1 dormant.

*Explanation of difference between the total of columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for the year 1918 and column 4 of this statement :—

5,192 Total of figures in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1918.

Northern Division — 8 persons erroneously shown last year have been omitted this year.
Central Division — 1 person—difference not explained.
Sind — 7 persons—difference not explained

Total ... —16 persons.

5,176 ,,

K. C. RUSHTON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1919.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A.—Cognizable.						
1. Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	7,537	3,490	46·30	12,23,599 0 0	2,49,352 0 0	26·18
1. Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	898	...	.....	66,564 0 0	...
1. Theft (*c*) Other thefts ...	15,018	8,309	55·33	19,10,425 0 0	5,17,815 0 0	43·36
2. Robbery (*a*) Dacoity. ...	263	130	49·42	2,41,969 0 0	54,988 0 0	21·05
2. Robbery (*b*) Other robbery .	375	201	53·6	45,041 0 0	10,907 0 0	35·67
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	472	274	58·05	67,436 0 0	21,688 0 0	49·05
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	89	28	31·46	28,833 0 0	16,280 0 0	36·99
(*a*) Murder	1	1	100·	71 0 0	1 0 0	1·41
(*b*) Kidnapping	1	1	100·	10 0 0	10 0 0	100·
Total ...	23,756	13,332	51·91	35,20,384 0 0	9,37,605 0 0	37·49
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	21	7	33·33	820 0 0	276 0 0	56·95
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	61	36	59·02	5,097 0 0	3,254 0 0	63·06
Total ...	82	43	52·44	5,917 0 0	3,530 0 0	60·26

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct magistrates cognizable cases:—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
Rs. 49,706	Rs. 33,297	66·98

(2) Rs. 46,025 worth of property was recovered during the year, out of the property stolen in previous years.
(3) Rs. 91,399 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway police in this Presidency during the year, out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective districts and railways.
(4) Value of property stolen in 571 cases pending at the beginning of the year, Rs. 1,26,107.
(5) Value of property stolen in 4,221 cases pending at the close of the year, Rs. 10,46,977.
(6) Value of property recovered in 2,171 cases pending at the close of the year, Rs. 2,42,300.

K. C. RUSHTON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	1	5	35	2	226	...	...	1,170	..	...	1,441
	2. Broach	...	1	...	1	3	13	...	94	...	...	448	...	...	560
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	1	3	29	...	144	...	...	754	...	...	933
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	1	4	21	...	128	...	4	642	...	9	810
	5. Surat	...	1	...	1	3	16	...	135	...	...	701	...	...	857
	6. Thána	...	1	1	1	6	32	1	181	...	...	871	...	...	1,094
	Total	...	6	3	6	24	146	3	908	...	4	4,586	...	9	5,695
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	1	5	37	1	171	...	...	807	...	...	1,024
	8. East Khándesh	...	1	1	1	5	33	...	177	...	...	859	...	2	1,079
	9. West Khándesh	...	1	...	2	4	25	...	155	...	...	710	..	5	902
	10. Násik	...	1	...	2	5	41	...	173	...	...	898	..	...	1,120
	11. Poona	...	1	1	2	6	42	12	253	...	...	1,349	...	...	1,666
	12. Sátára	...	1	...	3	5	34	...	162	...	...	850	...	...	1,055
	13. Sholápur	...	1	...	2	4	29	...	118	...	...	618	...	...	772
	Total	...	7	3	13	34	241	13	1,209	...	...	6,091	...	7	7,618
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	...	1	...	1	5	31	1	139	...	...	701	...	...	879
	15. Bijápur	...	1	...	1	4	28	...	141	...	...	674	...	...	849
	16. Dhárwár	...	1	...	1	5	38	...	161	...	...	852	...	...	1,058
	17. Kánara	..	1	...	1	3	19	...	114	...	...	545	...	...	683
	18. Kolába	...	1	...	1	3	18	...	94	...	...	469	...	...	586
	19. Ratnágiri	...	1	...	1	4	23	...	122	...	...	609	...	...	760
	Total	...	6	...	6	24	157	1	771	...	...	3,850	...	...	4,815
Sind.	20. Riverain	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	7	3	5	41	6	7	75
	21. Karáchi	...	1	2	2	8	35	9	184	15	57	1,195	...	162	1,670
	22. Hyderabad	...	1	...	1	4	25	...	151	...	34	725	...	131	1,072
	23. Sukkur	...	1	...	1	6	33	...	141	...	34	746	...	87	1,049
	24. Lárkána	...	1	...	2	5	27	...	109	...	46	519	...	154	863
	25. Thar and Párkar	...	1	...	1	4	22	...	73	...	61	255	...	297	714
	26. Upper Sind Frontier	...	1	...	1	3	15*	...	65	...	38	245	...	167	535
	27. Nawábsháh	...	1	...	1	2	19	...	62	...	29	234	...	114	462
	Total	...	7	2	10	33	180	9	792	18	304	3,900	6	1,119	6,440
Railways.	28. G. I. P. Railway	...	1	...	1	4	16	5	71	...	...	357	...	..	455
	29. M. & S. M. Railway	...	...†	...†	...	3	8	1	41	...	...	218	...	...	271
	30. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	5	18	4	96	...	...	397	...	...	521
	31. Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	12	3	59	...	...	271	..	...	349
	Total	...	3	...	1	15	54	13	267	...	...	1,243	...	..	1,636
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2
	33. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2
	34. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2
	35. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	1	11	25	...	18	...	...	40	...	...	97
	36. Dy. Inspector-General of Police for Sind	1	...	1	1	3	10	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	26
	37. Principal, Police Training School, Násik.	...	1	4	...	5	2	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	25
	38. Gazetted officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, etc., *vide* foot-note	1	6	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15§
	Total	6	9	9	6	19	39	...	28	...	...	53	...	...	169
	Grand Total	6‡	38‡	17‡	42‡	119	817	39	3,975	18	308	19,783	6	1,135	26,333
	Dangs	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	...	19	...	...	24
Temporary and additional Police.	Northern Division	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	70	...	7	97
	Central Division	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	21	...	...	143	...	...	169
	Southern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	19	...	...	24
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rys, in the Presy. proper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	25	...	...	27
	Administrative Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	38	...	...	257	...	7	317

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned force but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* One of these officers is a Veterinary officer.

† The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, hold charge of the M. & S. M. Railway also.

‡ The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 103 which represents the strength of 96 permanent and 7 temporary Gazetted Officers.

§ This figure includes 4 officers serving in the City of Bombay, 4 in Agencies, 1 at Aden, 2 on Military duty, one on Deputation and 3 vacancies among Assistant Superintendents of Police.

D.

Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1919.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
								To area.	To population.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26 §	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
...	...	...	3,824	827,809	302,794	24	20	2·65	574·	1,595	1·11
...	...	...	1,168	306,717	63,718	8	15	2·62	547·	457	·81
...	...	...	1,596	691,744	108,076	14	17	1·71	741·	1,734	1·86
...	...	...	2,545	398,131	39,216	15	26	3·14	491·	747	·92
...	...	...	1,651	654,109	148,994	11	25	1·93	763·	638	·74
...	...	...	3,576	882,309	98,163	22	37	3·26	806·	2,134	1·95
...	...	...	14,660	3,760,819	760,931	94	140	2·67	660·	7,305	1·28
...	...	...	6,613	945,305	114,034	23	24	6·45	923·	2,312	1·28
...	...	...	4,651	1,034,486	214,346	22	38	4·22	959·	1,851	1·71
...	...	...	5,439	580,723	53,968	17	43	6·62	643·	1,015	1·17
...	...	...	5,940	905,030	83,983	31	29	5·30	808·	2,436	2·17
...	...	...	5,349	1,071,512	264,470	25	31	3·2	643·	3,665	2·2
...	...	...	4,988	1,081,278	92,426	28	16	4·72	1,024·	1,583	1·5
...	...	...	4,541	768,330	150,214	18	14	5·77	976·	1,073	1·39
...	...	...	37,421	6,387,064	963,445	164	195	4·93	842·	12,982	1·70
...	...	...	4,649	943,820	73,143	22	26	5·34	1,074·	1,460	1·66
...	...	...	5,690	862,973	109,561	20	34	6·70	1,016·	836	·98
...	...	...	4,604	1,026,005	180,257	21	25	3·84	968·	1,666	1·53
...	...	...	3,945	430,548	36,377	15	25	5·77	630·	531	·78
...	...	...	2,131	594,166	61,840	13	17	3·63	1,014·	795	1·35
...	...	...	3,998	1,203,638	98,157	17	23	5·17	1,555·	469	·62
...	...	...	25,017	5,061,150	559,338	108	150	5·18	1,048·	5,707	1·18
...	...	...	..	...	...	3	15	...	...	134	1·79
...	...	...	11,971	521,721	174,892	19	68	7·17	312·	2,518	1·51
...	...	...	4,418	612,039	101,199	16	28	4·11	690·	2,606	2·43
...	...	...	5,685	573,913	109,136	21	32	5·32	547·	1,442	1·37
...	...	...	5,053	660,879	35,770	19	54	5·86	765·	2,218	2·57
...	...	...	13,637	433,398	8,835	21	38	19·10	607·	837	1·17
...	...	...	2,644	263,007	11,361	9	35	4·94	491·	654	1·22
...	...	...	3,867	448,478	10,013	13	27	8·37	970·	1,210	2·62
...	...	...	47,175	3,513,435	451,906	121	297	7·32	545·	11,619	1·80
...	...	...	958	...	...	9	23	2·10	...	1,944	4·27
...	...	...	727·75	...	...	6	18	2·68	...	279	1·02
...	...	...	1,235	...	...	10	16	2·37	...	2,318	4·45
...	...	...	923	...	...	9	30	2·64	...	1,488	4·26
...	...	...	3,843·75	...	...	34	87	2·41	...	6,029	3·77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*9,581,249	13,594	*9,594,843	A. in sq. miles 124,273 Ry. miles. 3,843·75	18,722,468	2,735,620	521	869	District 5·15 Railways †2·41	†727·	43,416	†1·63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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* This figure is exclusive of Rs. 4,02,694 on account of the cost of Scriptory Staff. The cost is for the financial year 1919-20.

† The percentages are struck after deducting from the figure in column 15, — 3 Sub-Inspectors and 601 policemen in Sind still to be recruited to complete the sanctioned cadre.

§ The figures in this column are worked according to the instructions issued in Government Order, Judicial Department No. 5303, dated 10th June 1920, except in the case of Sind where they are worked according to the old method. The grand total, however, is arrived at according to the new method.

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K. C. RUSHTON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

on 01 February, 2020

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	42	1,386	39	1,269	37	364	12	...	7	1	192	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5
	2. Broach	16	542	16	417	20	-2 2	17	...	...	1	21	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Kaira	32	898	29	899	61	445	39	...	5	2	161	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
	4. Panch Mahâls	25	783	25	709	58	*396	4	...	2	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Surat	19	836	21	747	20	304	3	...	4	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Thâna	39	1,052	37	810	36	399	35	...	1	2	45	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Total	173	5,507	167	4,761	232	2,110	110	...	19	6	588	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	16
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	43	978	39	933	29	405	7	...	3	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. East Khándesh	33	1,033	32	940	52	336	35	...	2	1	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	9. West Khándesh	29	870	30	774	67	363	29	...	2	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	10. Násik	46	1,071	45	872	34	410	5	...	5	1	58	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. Poona	60	1,602	60	1,357	40	406	52	...	3	...	133	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
	12. Sátára	39	1,012	38	979	40	420	5	...	3	2	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	13. Sholápur	33	736	33	735	29	279	28	...	5	3	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total	283	7,307	277	6,645	291	2,669	161	...	23	8	554	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	12
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	37	840	37	824	33	348	36	...	4	1	28	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
	15. Bijápur	32	815	32	803	28	345	4	...	2	1	30	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16. Dhárwár	43	1,013	43	920	40	425	39	...	2	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17. Kánara	22	659	21	659	23	362	3	...	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	18. Kolába	21	563	20	485	22	256	5	..	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	19. Ratnágiri	27	731	24	746	22	285	4	...	2	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	182	4,621	177	4,437	168	2,021	91	...	13	3	190	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	10
Sind.	20. Shikárpur	5	69	4	59	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21. Karáchi	52	1,613	51	1,387	40	601	51	2	10	4	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	22. Hyderabad	29	1,001	28	860	40	410	28	...	11	...	11	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	9
	23. Sukkur	39	1,0 8	37	8 6	40	461	35	...	4	...	88	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1
	24. Lárkána	32	828	32	802	40	427	32	...	9	...	57	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	11
	25. Thar and Párkar	26	686	26	650	338	239	26	...	1	...	38	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Upper Sind Frontier	18	515	17	506	58	338	18	...	3	...	89	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27. Nawábshah	21	439	21	411	27	272	21	...	4	...	65	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Total	222	6,199	216	5,407	583	2,813	216	2	43	4	488	...	36	...	...	...	1	...	34
Railways.	28. G. I. P. Railway	25	428	24	412	...	68	9	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	29. M. & S. M. Railway	12	259	10	244	...	10	2	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30. B. B. & C. I. Railway	27	493	24	464	...	76	5	...	2	3	42	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	31. Sind Railways	18	330	16	301	...	50	19	2	19	1	76	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Total	82	1,510	74	1,421	...	204	35	2	21	6	143	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	10
Administrative offices.	32. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	36	58	39	58	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind	13	10	12	10	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35. Principal, Central Police Training School, Násik	7	13	7	13	...	93	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	58	81	60	81	...	93	60	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	1,005	25,225	971	22,752	1,274	†9,910	673	5	119	27	1,933	...	56	...	...	...	5	1	82
	Dangs	...	24	...	24	...	‡23	‡1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

* One smooth-bore is kept in the Inspector General's office as sample.

† The figure is inclusive of 127 smooth-bores in hands of temporary and additional police in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Poona and Sholápur districts.

‡ Twenty-three muskets and 1 revolver shown against the Dangs, when added to the grand total in columns 9 and 9 of this statement, will give the total number as shown in the Armament Return.